

Cornelius Rufus Nelson  
25 Bouverie Street  
Fleet Street

THE

# Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XIX.—NEW SERIES No. 738.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1859.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED .. 5d.  
STAMPED ..... 6d.

**NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP of MAPPIN BROTHERS, SHEFFIELD and LONDON.** See "London Gazette," October 14th, 1859.

In consequence of this Dissolution Messrs. MAPPIN beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public, that they will offer the whole of their valuable stock of CUTLERY, ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE, DRESSING-CASES, and other GOODS, in their London Show-rooms, at a REDUCTION of PRICE VARYING FROM TEN TO TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. The Sale commences to-day, and will terminate on December 31st next. Early in January their London Show Rooms will be furnished with an ENTIRELY NEW STOCK, now being manufactured by them at Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield. MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge, E.C. Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

November 1st, 1859.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

**THE ASYLUM for FATHERLESS CHILDREN, REEDHAM, near CROYDON.**

Instituted May 15, 1844, to Receive and Educate the Orphan through the whole period of Infancy and Childhood on liberal and not exclusive principles.

The CHRISTMAS ELECTION of this Charity will be held on FRIDAY, the 20th January, 1860, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, to ELECT TEN CHILDREN from the list of eligible Candidates.

Mr. ALDERMAN MECHI in the Chair.

It will be taken at Twelve o'clock punctually, when the Business will be transacted and the Poll opened. It will close at Two o'clock precisely. Suitable accommodation will be provided for ladies.

The Elections occur regularly on the Third Friday in January and June. Persons becoming Subscribers on the day of Election may vote immediately. Double Proxies can be had at the office or at the time and place of Election. Ladies willing to solicit Contributions for the Charity, may be supplied with collecting-books from the office. Every Five Guinea so collected entitles to one Life Vote, provided the money is entered in one name only.

THE BUILDING FUND.

The New Building has now nearly 200 inmates, which number the Board are very anxious to increase. The diminution of the heavy debt which the erection of so large and commodious a structure has occasioned will enable the conductors of the Charity to open its doors to many more orphans, who are seeking admission, but whom, from prudential motives, they cannot yet receive. They therefore earnestly appeal to the benevolent for aid, in their work of mercy, and for special assistance in removing the debt.

A Gentleman of the Board has liberally promised 100 Guinea, provided nine others will follow his example. Two friends have responded to the suggestion, and the Board trust that other benevolent persons will unite to secure to this Charity the benefit of this offer.

DAVID W. WIRE, } Hon. Secs.  
THOMAS W. AVELING, }

10, Poultry, December 20, 1859.

Office, 16, Poultry, where forms of application for candidates and lists of subscribers may be had, and every information cheerfully given on any day from ten till four. Contributions should be made payable to Mr. George Stancliff, Secretary, and addressed to him at the office of the Charity.

**THE DIAL (WEEKLY).**  
Price Threepence.

Office: 35, New Bridge-street. Trade supplied: 199, Strand.

**PORTRAITS of LIVING BAPTIST MINISTERS.**

In the course of the year 1860, a SPLENDID PRINT, containing PORTRAITS of TWENTY-SEVEN LIVING BAPTIST MINISTERS, will be presented Gratis to all Subscribers to "THE FREEMAN."

The following is a List of the Portraits intended to be included:—

The Rev. Dr. Acworth, President of Newson College.  
The Rev. John Aldis, Reading.  
The Rev. Dr. Angus, President of Regent's-park College.  
The Rev. C. M. Birrell, Liverpool.  
The Rev. Dr. Burns, President of the General Baptist Association.  
The Rev. T. S. Crisp, M.A., President of Bristol College.  
The Rev. S. J. Davis, Secretary of the Baptist Home Missionary Society.  
The Rev. H. Dowson, Bradford.  
The Rev. C. Evans, Bury St. Edmunds.  
The Rev. Dr. Evans, Scarborough.  
The Rev. Dr. Gotch, Bristol.  
The Rev. N. Haywood, M.A., Bristol.  
The Rev. J. H. Hinson, M.A., Devonshire-square Chapel.  
The Rev. W. Landels, Regent's-park Chapel.  
The Rev. S. Manning, Editor of the "Baptist Magazine."  
The Rev. C. J. Middleditch, Secretary of the Baptist Irish Society.  
The Rev. F. Murrell, Leicester.  
The Rev. W. W. Neal, M.A., John-street Chapel.  
The Rev. Dr. Thomson, President of Glasgow Institution.  
The Rev. J. G. Tins, Secretary of the General Baptist Missionary Society.  
The Rev. G. B. Thompson, New Park-street Chapel.  
The Rev. Dr. Steane, Chesham.  
The Rev. C. Stovel, Commercial-road Chapel.  
The Rev. Dr. Thomas, President of Pontypool College.  
The Rev. F. Trestail, Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society.  
The Rev. W. Underwood, President of the General Baptist College.  
The Rev. J. Vinco, Birmingham.

\* The Annual Subscription to the "Freeman" (stamped) is 12s. 6d., paid in advance.  
A New Volume commences January 4th.

LONDON: J. Heston and Son, 21, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row.

**TO the MEMBERS of the BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—A VACANCY having occurred by the resignation of one of your DIRECTORS, allow me to offer myself as a CANDIDATE for the vacant seat. The Election will take place on TUESDAY, February 28, 1860.

Prior to the establishment of your Institution, I was, among the few persons who met for the purpose of considering the desirability of forming a Life Assurance Company on the mutual principle. At that time I was too much occupied in business pursuits to take an active share in the direction of your affairs.

I am well known to many of the Members, and, as one of your Auditors from the establishment of your Company in 1847, my name must be familiar to all. I have watched with great satisfaction the rapid progress of our Company until the present time, when its income exceeds Sixty Thousand Pounds per annum, with a constituency of some eight thousand members.

If you should do me the honour of electing me a Director, you may depend on my best exertions to extend the operations of so valuable an Institution.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
King Edward's-road, Hackney. G. W. BURGE.

**WANTED, a MINISTER to TAKE the OVERSIGHT of the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH at THATCHAM, BERKS, the Pastorate of the late Rev. Ebenezer White.**

The members and congregation are a very united but poor people. Salary, 200l.; with an endowment of about 300l. per annum. Also a very genteel residence, with a walled-in garden, stable, and chaise-house. Well adapted for a gentleman of independence, who wishes for a large field for usefulness.

Apply, by letter, to Mr. John Adnams, Hart's-hill, Thatcham, Newbury.

**WANTED, a SECOND MASTER for the WEIGH-HOUSE BOYS' SCHOOL.** Must either have had previous training as a pupil-teacher, or be otherwise fully qualified.

Application by letter, with testimonials, to be addressed to the Secretary, Boys' School, Weigh-house Vestry, Fish-street-hill, E.C.

**A GENTLEMAN of considerable Experience in TUITION wishes to meet with a CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, or a suitable OPENING for one.** Unexceptionable references will be given and required.

Address, X. Y. Z., "Nonconformist" Office, 25, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street.

**ST. NEOT'S, HUNTS.—The Misses GEARD** will require an experienced ENGLISH TEACHER after the Christmas recess. A knowledge of Drawing indispensable. An ARTICLED PUPIL can be received on moderate terms.

**WANTED, at the close of the present** Recess, a LADY competent to impart a sound English Education, with French, Music, and Drawing.

Address, stating age, length of experience, &c., &c., to Mrs. Watkins, Ladies' Establishment, Colne, Wilts.

**A YOUNG LADY, accustomed to Tuition,** is desirous of a SITUATION as TEACHER in a School. She is competent to instruct in the usual branches of a thorough English Education, with French and Drawing. Satisfactory references can be given.

Address, L. B., care of Miss Miall, King-street, Leicester.

**TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—The** WIFE of a Professional Man, residing in a country town, wishes to MEET with a YOUNG LADY, to be EDUCATED with her own daughters, under the care of an efficient Governess.

Apply, by letter, to F. J., at Messrs. Waterlow and Sons', Birch-lane, London.

**REQUIRED in an ESTABLISHMENT near** Town an active, intelligent YOUNG LADY as ASSISTANT. She must be a good Musician, and accustomed to the duties of a School.

Address, stating age, salary, and every particular, to S. P., Mr. Clutts, Stationer, Rye-lane, Peckham.

**A YOUNG LADY, who has had several** years' experience in TUITION, wishes for a SITUATION as GOVERNESS in a SCHOOL. She is competent to teach English, Drawing, and the rudiments of the French Language. The most satisfactory reference can be given.

Apply to the Misses Blakely, St. Giles's-road, Norwich.

**A RESPECTABLE FEMALE, a member of** a Christian church, wishes for a SITUATION as COMPANION or NURSE to an ELDERLY or INVALID LADY. References to the relatives of the lady of whom she had the care several years will be given.

Address, A. B., Post-office, Whitchurch, Hants.

**WANTED by a middle-aged Person, a Member** of a Christian Church, a SITUATION as HOUSE-KEEPER to a SINGLE GENTLEMAN, NURSE to an INVALID or COMPANION to a LADY. Good references given.

Apply to A. K., 69, Chiswell-street, Finsbury-square, London.

**DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—E. H. STRANGE** is in WANT of an active YOUNG MAN who has been accustomed to the General Drapery business. Amphil, Beds.

**TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—**WANTED, a steady, respectable YOUTH as an APPRENTICE to the General DRAPEY Trade.

Apply, Henry Fernie, Regent-street, Leamington.

**TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, immediately,** a respectable YOUNG MAN. Also a JUNIOR HAND, for the Drapery business.

Apply to Mr. C. W. Alexander, 1, Queen's-road, Dalston, London, N.E.

**PROPERTY PURCHASED at the MART.**

—Property Let or Sold.—Rents collected.—Fire and Life Assurances effected.—Partnerships negotiated.

\* First-class references if required.

Apply to Mr. Cooke Baines, 100, Cheapside, E.C.

**WOKINGHAM, BERKS.—To be LET, with** immediate possession, a capital BUSINESS HOUSE, well situated in the market-place, containing large shop, with modern plate-glass front, and seven other rooms, together with stable, chaise-house, garden, &c. The premises are in excellent repair, and in every respect adapted for the carrying on a good business.

For particulars, apply to Messrs. Weeks and Simmons, House and Estate Agents, Wokingham, Berks.

**BEST COALS, 28s.—GAMMAN, SON, and** CARTER solicit orders for the best Household, Stewart's, or Lambton's Wallend Coals, screened, at 28s.; or Good Second at 26s. per ton, for cash. Good Island, 24s.

Storehouse-wharf, Ratcliff; and King Edward's-road, Hackney.

**COALS.—Best Sunderland, 28s.; Newcastle or** Hartlepool, 27s.; best Silkestone, 24s.; Clay Cross, 19s.; Coke, per chaldron, 10s.

B. HIBBERDINE, Sumner and Union-wharf, Regent's-park. Chief Offices: 100 and 200, Tottenham-court-road.

**COALS.—Best Coals only.—COCKRELL** and Co.'s price is now 28s. per ton net for the BEST SCREENED COALS, and 16s. per chaldron net for the BEST COKE, as supplied by them to her Majesty.—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Baiton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Pimlico, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

**COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-**BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and COMPANY'S HETTON and LAMSTON'S WALLEND, the best House Coals, 27s. per ton, direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 28s.; best small, 19s.; Silkestone, first class, 24s.; second, 23s.; best Clay Cross, 22s.; second, 20s.; Barnsley, 19s.; Hartley, 18s. per ton, net cash. Delivered screened, to any part of London.—All orders to be addressed to LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, and Kingsland.

**HERTFORD COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.**

J. C. CANE, PRINCIPAL.  
Terms—Ten Guinea per quarter inclusive.  
Prospectuses on application.

**SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM.**

The Rev. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Shireland Hall is situated in an elevated and healthy locality, surrounded by fields, about two miles from the town. The adjacent cricket and play-grounds are spacious. Six of Mr. Morgan's pupils obtained certificates of merit at the recent Oxford Examination; three of these pupils secured the titles of A.A. Two senior pupils have matriculated this year at the London University. The Committee of the Birmingham Scholastic Institution for Sons of Ministers residing to Mr. Morgan's care the pupils whose education they promote.

**KING-STREET, LEICESTER.**

The MISSES MIALl receive a LIMITED NUMBER of YOUNG LADIES for Board and Education. The best Masters are engaged for French, German, Music, Singing, and Deportment.

References—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Leicester; John Kershaw, Esq., Gloucester, near Manchester; W. Underland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; and Edward Miall, Esq., London.

Terms and full particulars on application.  
The ensuing quarter will commence on 26th January.  
An ARTICLED PUPIL required.

**PALMER HOUSE ACADEMY, HOL-**LOWAY-ROAD, LONDON, N.

Conducted by Rev. A. STEWART and SONS.

Biblical Instruction, the Greek, Latin, French, and German Languages, Mathematics, and Commercial Arithmetic, with a complete course of English. Few private schools, of long standing, have better sustained their reputation for the intellectual, moral, and religious education of youth. Hundreds have been educated in this Establishment, among whom are eminent commercial and professional men, who attribute their success to the course of training they received here. Public testimony has been frequently borne by Parents and others, to the healthy position and domestic comfort of Palmer House. Increased importance is attached to the Preparatory Department. Popular lectures on various subjects are regularly delivered. The "Favorite" Omnibuses, from different parts of London, pass the door every few minutes. The house is situated within five minutes' walk of the Holloway Station, Great Northern Railway; and Highbury Station, North London Railway.

The School will RE-OPEN on Tuesday, the 1st of January.



**BRIGHTON.**—The Misses GOULTY expect their PUPILS to RE-ASSEMBLE on WEDNESDAY, February the 1st, 1860.  
2, Sussex-square, Kemp-town.

**A SOUND and LIBERAL EDUCATION** for the SONS of TRADESMEN is guaranteed at Anglessea House, Orpington, Kent.  
Apply to Mr. Atkins, circulars containing information respecting terms (which are moderate), references, testimonials, &c.

### THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.

Mr. JACKSON will be able to RECEIVE a FEW ADDITIONAL YOUNG GENTLEMEN after the present Vacation.  
The Pupils in this Establishment receive from himself and properly qualified masters a first-rate Education in Classics, Mathematics, Modern Languages, and English. Great attention is also given to their moral training and domestic comfort.  
The Pupils will re-assemble on TUESDAY, Jan. 24th.

### CHESHAM PARK SCHOOL.

Mr. DODGE prepares thoroughly for Matriculation, for all Examinations, and for Professional and Mercantile Engagements. Aided by efficient Masters, he devotes an unremitting attention and long experience to the Training alike of the Mental Powers and Moral Qualities of every Pupil. The accommodations, healthy and delightful situation, parental oversight, and systematic encouragement of youthful effort, ensure satisfaction. The terms are inclusive, and according to age. References of high character will be given.

### THE MIDLAND SCHOOL, near COVENTRY.

Established in 1818, for Gentlemen from Eight to Eighteen Years of Age.

The Academical Course is adapted to a first-class mercantile education, to the Oxford and Cambridge examinations—which several of the pupils have passed—and to matriculation at the London and other Universities. Highly suitable premises—due provision for physical training—homely social intercourse—liberal domestic economy—accomplished Tutors and Professors—the best methods of instruction and examination—vigilant moral supervision—and Christian Government, constitute this a FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL, and claim for it the support and interest of the friends of a truly liberal and character-forming education.

Full papers may be had of the Director, Thomas Wyles.

### REIGATE, SURREY.—HAMILTON VILLA, WRAY-PARK-ROAD.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.  
Conducted by Miss ISLEY, assisted by talented Resident Governesses.

The House is delightfully situated in one of the most lovely parts of Surrey, at a convenient distance from London. The Pupils enjoy the comforts of home, while Study, based upon Christian principles, is made as interesting and pleasant as possible.

Prospectuses forwarded on application.  
References kindly permitted to the Revs. J. Alexander, Norwich; J. M. Browne, High Wycombe; Henry More, Broom's Barn, Woking; Thomas Hatfield, Esq., Easton House, near Stamford; and other Friends.  
The Vacation will terminate January 23.

### SURREY-STREET, NORWICH.

Miss LINCOLN and her Sister, Mrs. A. BOARDMAN, beg to inform their Friends that the DUTIES of their ESTABLISHMENT will be RESUMED MONDAY, January 30th. Miss and German are taught by experienced and efficient Masters, and great care is bestowed upon the acquisition of a correct and conversational knowledge of the French Language. They earnestly endeavour to make study as interesting and pleasant as possible, and particular attention is paid to the cultivation of those habits which are indispensable to the character of the well-informed and Christian woman.

Terms, including French: Boarders, Thirty-four Guineas; Day Pupils, Twelve Guineas.  
References are kindly permitted to the Dowager Lady Buxton, Northampton Hall, Norfolk; the Rev. John Alexander, Norwich; the Rev. William Brock, London; &c., &c.; and to the Parents of the Pupils.

### CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, COLLEGE HOUSE, SOUTHGATE-N.

Conducted by Mr. M. THOMSON, M.C.P., and J. R. THOMSON, A.B.

Plans of instruction such as to insure the highest proficiency. Pupils well forwarded in subjects required for examinations. Lectures occasionally delivered on various branches of Science. The Holy Scriptures daily read and explained. Premises and grounds extensive, and the situation admirably salubrious. Terms, Thirty Guineas per annum. Prospectuses forwarded on application.

The School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 17th of January, 1860.

W.B.—Wanted an ASSISTANT. He must be a good Penman, Arithmetician, and Disciplinarian; competent to maintain good order in the occasional absence of the Principal.  
Enquiries stating age, qualifications, salary expected, &c., to be addressed as above.

No smoker need apply.

### HOWARD HOUSE ACADEMY, THANE, OXON.

Conducted by Mr. J. Marsh, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The course of Tuition pursued in the above Establishment has been eminently successful under the present Principal for twenty years, during which time hundreds of youths have been prepared for offices of honour and trust they now fill. The training is adapted to prepare youths for Mercantile Pursuits, and the OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS, including the Latin, French, and German Languages; with Drawing, Music, and Superior Penmanship. Mr. Marsh's Pupils prepared the finest Specimens of Penmanship and Drawing in the World's Exhibition of 1851. For a description, see the unsolicited report of the "London Illustrated News," September, 1851. Useful Library and Museum for Pupils. Ten Acres of Private Cricket Ground.

Terms: Twenty Guineas per Annum. Under Twelve years of age, Eighteen Guineas. Send for Prospectus, which contains Full Particulars, with reference to Parents, &c., &c.

### LADIES' SCHOOL, DAVENTRY.

Conducted by Miss DAVIES (daughter of the late Rev. J. Davies).

In this Establishment, YOUNG LADIES receive a sound and accomplished EDUCATION, combined with the privileges and comforts of home. The French and German languages are taught by a resident lady, from the Continent. The Pupils enjoy the benefit of maternal care, Mrs. Davies superintending the domestic arrangements.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. David Thomas, London (Editor of the "Nonconformist"); Rev. T. Thomas, London; Rev. J. F. Poulter, B.A., Wellington; Rev. Joseph Parker, Manchester; Rev. J. Sibree, Coventry; Rev. S. Bowker, Mansfield; Rev. H. Batchelor, Glasgow; Rev. R. Elard, Portsmouth; Rev. T. Jeffrey, Sandhurst, Kent; Rev. J. Gill, Sudbury, Suffolk; Rev. G. Nicholson, B.A.; and the Rev. J. T. Brown, Northampton. Also to the Parents of Pupils.

### MILL-HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX.

Head Master—Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A.; assisted by a Staff of Resident Masters.

The Next Session begins on the 1st of February.  
Terms, 40 Guineas for Boys under 11 years; for Boys above that age, 50 Guineas.

Prospectuses on application to the Head Master or Resident Secretary at the School, or the Hon. Secretary at Founders' Hall, St. Swinburn Lane.

T. M. COOMBS, Esq., Treasurer.  
ALDERMAN WELLS, Esq., Hon. Sec.  
Rev. T. HES, Resident Secretary.

### STONYGATE SCHOOL, LEICESTER.

Mr. FRANKLIN has removed his School to his new house, about a mile on the south side of Leicester. The new premises are very handsome and convenient, and the health and enjoyment of the pupils have been thoroughly provided for. The education is of a very liberal kind, while common things are taught well. Amongst numerous references, Rev. T. B. Barker, Spring-hill College, Birmingham; J. Mellor, Esq., Q.C., M.P.; and S. Leonard, Esq., Clifton, Bristol, may be mentioned as being well acquainted with the merits of the School.

### THE Misses SWALLOW (late with Mrs. Hall, Chesham) inform their friends that they have OPENED a BOARDING SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at HIGGATE, and will be ready to receive Pupils after the Christmas Vacation.

Prospectuses can be obtained on application to Miss L. Swallow, Russell House, South-grove, Higgate.

References kindly permitted to Mrs. Hall (late of Chesham), Norwood; Miss Marshall, Bank of England; Rev. J. Viney, Higgate; Rev. B. Kent, Norwood; Rev. D. Thomas, Stockwell; Rev. G. W. Conder, Leeds; Rev. E. C. Lewis, Rochdale; William Bean, Esq., Hull.

### ESTABLISHMENT for the BOARD and EDUCATION of YOUNG LADIES,

18, King-street, Wrexham.

The Misses JONES receive a limited number of Young Ladies for instruction in the usual branches of Education. The Pupils enjoy the comforts of home, and every effort is made to secure sound moral, religious, and intellectual training.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. F. B. Brown, Wrexham; Rev. J. G. Short, Wrexham; Rev. T. Raffles, D.D., Liverpool; Rev. Hugh Stowell Brown, Liverpool; Rev. A. M. Brown, LL.D., Cheltenham; Rev. John Hughes, Liverpool; Rev. W. Urwick, Dublin; Rev. William Ambrose, Portsmouth; Rev. A. Francis, Rhyl; Dr. Poggi, New Brighton College; Robert Gee, Esq., M.D., Liverpool; and R. C. Hawkins, Esq., Wrexham.

Prospectuses forwarded on application.

### MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

WATLING WORKS, STONEY STRATFORD.

YOUNG MEN trained as MECHANICAL ENGINEERS in every department of the business, the above works being expressly established and conducted for this purpose. A portion of each day spent in studying the theory.

For terms and particulars, apply to the Principal, Mr. Edward Hayes.

### CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, at HENRY GOOD'S, 60, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

De La Rue and Co.'s Portable Writing Case, durable and Complete. One Guinea.  
De La Rue and Co.'s handsomely bound Photographic Album. One Guinea.  
Ditto, Ditto, for Soups. 10s. 6d.  
De La Rue and Co.'s Useful Case of Stationery. One Guinea.  
Mordant and Co.'s Elegant Postage Scales. One Guinea.  
Mordant and Co.'s Silver Pocket Pen-holder, with Gold Pen. 10s.  
Ditto, Ditto, with Pencil. 15s.  
Mordant and Co.'s Engine-turned Gold Pencil-case, with Stone Seal top and Reserve for Leads. One Guinea.

And an extensive assortment of first-class goods adapted for Presents.

Any of the above articles securely packed, and sent carriage paid to any railway-station in England on receipt of remittance.

### DEPOSIT and DISCOUNT BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at Call.  
Offices: 6, Cannon-street West, E.C.

G. H. LAW, Manager.

### THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

Chief Office: Exchange, Liverpool. London Offices: 2, Royal Exchange-buildings.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Assurances of every description.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Non-forfeiture of Premiums. In case of the Assured being desirous, from any cause, to discontinue the Premiums on an ordinary Life Policy, the Company will, after the Policy has been in force three years grant a paid-up Policy, for the total amount of Premiums paid in.

Loans on personal security, in connection with Life Assurance, granted on favourable terms.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—This Company effects Insurances upon every description of Property, including mill and special risks.

The rates of Premium vary according to the nature of the risk, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and all other information to be had on application at the Chief or Branch Offices, or to any of the Agents of the Company.

W. P. CLIREHUGH, Esq., Manager and Actuary.

HUGH BROWN TAPLIN, Resident Secretary.

### ACCIDENTS ARE OF DAILY OCCURRENCE.

Insurance data show that One Person in every Fifteen is more or less injured by Accident yearly. An annual payment of 3s. secures a fixed allowance of 6d. per week in the event of injury, or 1,000l. in case of death, from accidents of every description.

By a policy in the

### RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY,

which has already paid in compensation for Accidents 37,000l.

Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Offices, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, Offices, 3, Old Broad-street, London. (E.C.)

### BANK of DEPOSIT,

Established A.D. 1811.  
3, Pall Mall East, London.  
Capital Stock, £100,000.

Parties desirous of INVESTING MONEY are requested to examine the plan of the BANK of DEPOSIT, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with ample security. Deposits made by Special Agreement, may be withdrawn without notice.

The Dividend is payable in January and July.

JOHN MORRIS, Managing Director.

Forms for opening Accounts sent on application.

### THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1836.

Offices—No. 1, Dale-street, Liverpool; and 20 and 21, Poultry, London.

Liability of Proprietors Unlimited.

INVESTED FUNDS. £1,156,035.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Year. Fire Premiums. Life Premiums. Invested Funds.

1848 35,472 19,810 238,690

1853 113,613 49,128 439,388

1858 276,053 121,411 1,156,035

THE ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS £450,000.

Policies expiring on CHRISTMAS-DAY should be renewed before the 9th of January.

SWINTON BOULT, Secretary to the Company.

### INCORPORATED 1847.

### BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Annual Income, 58,386l.

Accumulated Fund, 151,907l. 12s.

The Profits declared have amounted to 63,418l., yielding a Bonus of 7½ per cent. on the Premiums, returnable in Cash to the members.

Since the commencement of the Company the amount paid to the widows and other representatives of deceased members is 79,142l. 8s. 8d.

Persons insuring this year will share in the Bonus to be declared up to December, 1863.

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.

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## Title Deeds of the Church.

### IV.

#### LAY DISLIKE OF TITHE PAYMENTS.

THE period within which the tithe system was originally planted and took root in England, ranges between the closing years of the Heptarchy and the signing of Magna Charta. Within those limits will be found the beginnings of it, whether it sprang out of individual liberality, or of public law. We have glanced at what civil authority did during those four centuries to give effect to the wishes of ecclesiastics in this matter. We have now to trace the effect of legislation on the people at large. We shall collect from the most authentic sources such evidence as exists of the kind of spontaneity which our "pious forefathers" are said by some of their admiring posterity to have exemplified in their endowment of parish churches. It will be found, we think, very greatly to resemble the readiness of parishioners in these days to pay Church-rates—when they are obliged to do it.

We direct attention, first of all, to the general characteristics and condition of the people of England throughout those times. Persons are apt to delude themselves with a dreamy sort of notion that, during the period to which we refer, England, at least in a Roman Catholic sense, was pre-eminently Christian. But nothing is more contrary to fact, regard being had to the population generally. On the contrary, one inundation of heathenism swept over the land so closely after another, as to render it morally impossible that the people should have become either widely or deeply imbued with Christian doctrine. The Roman Church, it is true, rapidly subjugated the rude Courts of both Saxon and Danish princes, and, with them, the higher nobility—but her influence could only have slowly descended from the summits to the level plains of society. Scarcely had the Saxon kings given heed to episcopal teaching when Danish invasions troubled the eastern provinces, and for upwards of a hundred and fifty years, with an alternate flow and ebb of fortune, advanced steadily towards the west. A very short time after these irruptions ceased, William of Normandy conquered the whole kingdom. Through the six or eight generations among whom the germs of the tithe system were planted, the scanty population of this island, unequally divided between a miserable peasantry and a ferocious aristocracy, and living, the one in squalid cabins and in uncleared woods, the other in frowning castles surrounded by poorly-cultivated estates, could have been, for the most part, Christian in name only—often, and in large tracts of country, not even that. It can be easily understood how, at a time when three-fourths of England were as wild and waste as modern States in the far west of America, and when the few bishops were chief statesmen in the Courts of England's kings, large grants of yet unappropriated land were given, and stringent laws for the payment of tithes to the clergy were enacted, without implying any large amount of Christian liberality among the people generally.

It is not among tribes, dimly conscious of any religious restraints, prone to the indulgence of the grossest appetites, the whole history of whom is but a history of wrongs inflicted upon one another, that one can rationally look for that general liberality, which the universal endowment of our parish churches by private donations or bequests necessarily pre-supposes.

Nor is it easy to account for such a long succession of laws for tithe, if the disposition to give tithe spontaneously were a characteristic of the age. Almost every monarch, on his accession to the throne, or within a year or two of it, summoned around him his nobles and bishops, and solemnly promulgated a new law for the payment of tithes to the Church. Offa and Aelfwold, Ethelwolf, Alfred, Athelstan, Edmund, Edgar, Canute, Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, Henry I., Stephen, Henry II.—how came it to be necessary that each of them should re-enact or confirm the tithe system, if within their time individual beneficence and piety had been so common as to cover the land with what is called "lay foundations"? Dean Prideaux tells us that the law was thus repeated in each reign, partly because the Danish troubles made it necessary, and partly on account of its supreme excellence—and he finds a parallel in the case of Magna Charta, which Coke tells us was re-enacted or confirmed above thirty times. But the parallel only strengthens our case. For Magna Charta was meant to bind the Sovereign, and it was because successive sovereigns resented, or were suspected of resenting, that restraint, that it was thought necessary to bind them again and again. Who ever heard of the same law, in substance, being repeated, reign after reign, for a period of between three and four hundred years, except it were so far disregarded, as to render this re-declaration of Royal and Parliamentary authority a matter of necessity?

But, indeed, we are not left to inference only—we have positive contemporaneous evidence that law was necessary to enforce payment of tithe. Thus when Athelstan had promulgated his law, he received an address of thanks from Kent, in which bishops, thanes, knights, and the common people, confessed there was "great need of it both for rich and poor." And even so late as the reign of Edward I. we find a preamble of one of the chief English Canon Laws, in support of tithes, running thus: "Whereas, on account of the different customs of tithing prevalent in different churches, strifes, contentions, and the most abominable scandals are constantly arising between rectors of churches and their parishioners, we ordain, &c." So, it is noted among the laws attributed to Edward the Confessor, that payment of tithes was much diminished. "But since then" (these are the words) "by the instigation of the devil, many have withheld their tithes, and priests, enriched from other sources, do not care to undergo the trouble of collecting them." Coming down to the time of Edward III. and Richard II. we may cite Chaucer as illustrating the spirit of the age:—

"Their tithing and their offering both,  
They clemeth it by possession;  
Thereof nil they none forego,  
But robben men by ransome."

And of rectors of parishes, he writes thus:—

"For the tithing of a ducke,  
Or an apple, or an eye,  
They make men swere upon a boke,  
Thus they foulen Christ's say.†"

But we have still more cogent proof of indisposition on the part of the laity to obey the laws relating to tithes, in the steadily increasing severity of the penalties imposed on the disobedient. In the laws of Offa, Aelfwold, and Ethelwolf, we have a mere recognition of the ecclesiastical claim by the Civil Power. In Ethelwolf's case, he gave greater solemnity to this recognition—this commutation of the demand of the Church, into a law of the State—by offering the document by which it was carried into effect upon the altar, and so, as it

were, consecrating the act by religious sanctions. In the laws of Alfred we meet with the first instance of civil penalty adjudged for withholding tithe—namely, a fine of twenty shillings, if the offender were a Dane, and of thirty shillings, if he were an Englishman. But the threatened punishment does not appear to have been very effectual, in spite of its having been supplemented by ecclesiastical excommunications. Else, why do we find Edgar resorting to a far more stringent remedy, and assigning of the ten parts of every recusant's annual profits, four parts to the Lord of the manor, and four to the Bishop, leaving him but a tenth for his own subsistence? That this severe penalty, although subsequently re-imposed by Canute and Henry I., did not wholly subdue the recalcitrant laity, is clear enough, we think, from Pontifical and Synodal Decrees subsequently promulgated by the Church. Thus in the reign of Stephen, "whoever is unwilling to pay tithes of his yearly increase, let sentence of anathema be passed upon him." In like manner at a Provincial Synod for Canterbury, held at Westminster, the following was adopted:—"But, inasmuch as many are now found unwilling to pay tithe, we ordain that according to the precepts of the Lord the Pope, they be admonished a first, second, and third time—and if, being so admonished, they shall not amend, let them know that they put themselves under anathema."

The point we are aiming to bring out may be further illustrated by evidence of the gradual, but ever progressive enlargement of ecclesiastical demands. The clergy felt their way, cautiously at first—but ever as they made good their ground they insisted upon more. On the continent, it is certain that in the earlier times of the tithe system, there was a quadripartite distribution of tithes—one part being assigned to the bishop, one to the ministering clergyman, one to the repair of the church, and one to the relief of the poor. In this kingdom, however, such a distribution of tithe, if ever it was practised, seems to have soon fallen into disuse. Among the Canons attributed to Egbert, Archbishop of York, about the middle of the eighth century, prior canonical authority is alleged, and enforced, for a tripartite division of tithes "before witnesses"—one for the decoration of the church, one for the use of the poor and strangers, and a third part for the ministering clergyman. And this Canon of Egbert is found in a collection of Synodical Statutes made about the time of King Athelstan. We can discover no other authority for a tripartite distribution of tithes in England—but that which we have already cited indicates that Augustine, when he laid the foundation of the Roman Church in this island, acted upon the advice tendered him, in answer to his own inquiries, by Pope Gregory.

If this division of tithes really were the original practice in England, as Blackstone tells us it was, the clergy soon found means to get rid of it, and to appropriate the whole to their own use. Even this, however, did not content them. Before A.D. 940, they had set up and established a claim to Church Soot and Alms Money. Their original demand for tithes of the earth's fruits, soon widened to take in cattle—then extended to milk, cheese, and wool—seeds, fruit, mast, and honey—pigeons, rabbits, fish, and deer—the proceeds of hawking, hunting, fishing (for sport), and fowling—the profits of mills, stone and slate quarries—the sale of copse-wood and timber—and the earnings of merchants, traders, artificers, handicraftsmen, and labourers of every description. The claims of the clergy on several of these items were resisted by the laity as soon as they were made—some of them successfully. During the reigns of Edward III., Richard II., and Henry IV., complaint after complaint was made by the Commons to the Crown against the encroachments of the ecclesiastical order, and praying that they might be stayed by prohibition. Indeed, in every parish, custom and usage were at length admitted, within certain limits, to be the authoritative interpreters of the law—and this was

\* An egg. † Faith.



afterwards recognised and confirmed by 27 Hen. 8, c. 20, and 32 Hen. 8, c. 7.

Well now, we put it to every candid and thoughtful person to state what is the impression left upon his mind by this summary of historical facts. Is it not, from beginning to end, utterly irreconcilable with the hypothesis that parochial tithes in this country had their origin in the spontaneous and pious beneficence of individual land proprietors? Is it intelligible on any other supposition than that of general law, first suggested by the doctrine of ecclesiastics, and enforced upon the conscience by Church censures, afterwards adopted by the Civil Power, and carried into effect by the aid of severe penalties, upon unwilling subjects? We have authority on the one hand, and disregard of it on the other—encroachments, in claim, met by resistance, in practice—disobedience menaced with increasingly ruinous punishments—struggles between clergy and laity, generally ending in the triumph of the former—complaints, remonstrances, and confusion without end. If ever history read out its own moral, surely this does. It is clear that the tithe system is not the final outcome of spontaneous piety, far less of individual zeal, nor the rich and indigenous growth of lay devotion in earlier times, but is the precipitate of public law applied again and again, with ever increasing severity, to reluctant wills, and, by its intense and uniform action, forcing out everywhere similar results. And this, we flatter ourselves, will become clear as daylight as we proceed with our argument.

#### WHAT HAS BEEN DONE BY THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

We give below an outline of an admirable speech delivered by the Secretary of the Liberation Society at Blackburn on Friday last, briefly sketching the results of its labours in the cause of religious freedom, in the hope that it will attract the attention both of its zealous and lukewarm friends. Many of those who sympathise with the society are very ill-informed of the magnitude and variety of its operations. Others there are, liberal-minded men and friends of freedom, who have been prejudiced against the society on various grounds. To both classes, if such there be amongst our readers, we take leave to commend the perusal of the following outline of the speech in question:—

MR. CARVELL WILLIAMS, in his opening remarks, said that, if the Liberation Society did in fact ever sleep, it might adopt the exclamation of Lord Byron, and say that it had awoke one morning and found itself famous. It had existed for fifteen years, during which time it had laboured in season and, as some folks thought, out of season, to promulgate and to advocate even its "ulterior purposes." It had held public meetings, and had lectured in almost every town in the kingdom. It had circulated tens of thousands of publications; had taken part in elections; and had transacted no small amount of Parliamentary business. It had defeated some bad bills; improved some good ones; and occasionally had contrived to obtain measures of its own. Yet it had not been until the year 1859 that the upholders of the Established Church appeared to have become aware of its existence. Now, however, a Committee of the House of Lords had made solemn inquiry into its designs and proceedings. Church Defence Associations were being organised to resist its attacks, just as rifle corps were being formed to meet a French invasion; and that distinguished body, the Archdeacons of England and Wales, had entered into a new solemn league and covenant to stand by the present system to the very last. (Cheers.) That being the case it would be discreditable to any voluntary to be in ignorance of the society's aims, and of the mode in which it sought to realise them; and, inasmuch as some years had passed since any meeting had been held in that town, he perhaps could not do better than rapidly summarise the legislative changes which had taken place since the period of its formation, and the Parliamentary topics which still engaged the attention of its friends. (Hear.) Such a review would, he hoped, do something more than induce them to repose confidence in the Liberation Society; for it would show how the process designated the operation of the Church from the State was being gradually and peacefully effected. (Hear, hear.) The very first thing sought for by the society was to clear Dissenters from the reproach of receiving any public money for religious purposes; and, therefore Parliament was earnestly besought to withdraw the *Regium Donum*, a small grant received by a few poor Dissenting ministers from what was formerly a Royal fund. That having, with some difficulty, been brought about, attempts had since been made, though not continuously or very vigorously as yet, to extinguish the Irish *Regium Donum*, which had the effect of pauperising the Presbyterian ministers who received it, and making their congregations disgracefully niggardly. Next session a more determined onslaught would be made on this most objectionable grant, by the moving of a direct motion, instead of fruitless opposition to the estimate in Committee of Supply. (Hear.) The only remaining ecclesiastical tax in Ireland—known as Ministers' Money—had happily been extinguished (cheers), and the failure of the half-measure of Lord Aberdeen's Government, and the subsequent consent to adopt the very bill which Mr. Pagan and the Liberation Society had previously vainly endeavoured to pass, furnished a most suggestive lesson to those who

were friendly to compromises in such matters. (Hear.) Scotland was still afflicted with Ministers' Money, at least in Edinburgh and Montrose, where the Annuity-tax was ruthlessly levied, to support the ministers of a Church to which only a fraction of the population now belonged. This year, however, the second reading of Mr. Black's Abolition Bill had been carried by successive majorities of 40 and 54; and if the voluntaries of Edinburgh were true to themselves and their principles, they would have no great difficulty in carrying that measure; more especially after the disgraceful proceedings which had lately followed attempts to collect the arrears of the tax—attempts which, there was reason to believe, were altogether illegal. (Cheers.) He congratulated Scotland on the fact that one of its most distinguished ornaments, Sir David Brewster, had just been appointed Principal of the University of Edinburgh. But had the death of the late Principal occurred a year or two earlier, he, as a Free Churchman, must have been excluded; for his election was the first fruit of the clause in the Scottish Universities Reform Act, which Mr. Dunlop, as he had handsomely acknowledged, had with the society's help been enabled to carry. (Cheers.) English Dissenters also had great reason to rejoice at their own splendid successes in seeking the abolition of sectarian tests in all national educational establishments. (Hear, hear.) Yet when the Liberation Society commenced its movement to open Oxford University to Dissenters it had no hope of present success, though it laboured as hard as if it had been within certain reach. Under the leadership of a private member, and in the teeth of the resistance of a Government and Opposition combined, their clause had been carried by a majority of ninety votes in the Commons, and had been at once sanctioned by the Lords. (Loud applause.) So also Cambridge had been obliged to open its doors still wider, so that Dissenters might not only study there, but be entitled to receive certain of its degrees; the remainder being still withheld until another struggle should establish thorough equality between Episcopalians and the members of other denominations. He (Mr. W.) attributed the liberal character of the schemes for Middle Class Examination to the spirit begotten of changes forced upon the Universities by Parliament, and anticipated great and most beneficial social changes from the mingling together in academic competition of the sons of those who had all their lives been separated from each other by the high and solid walls thrown up by an Establishment. (Loud cheers.) Well, if that were deemed so desirable a thing, and if the battering-ram had been plied so successfully against the Universities, how much longer would they submit to exclusion from the ancient Grammar Schools—numerous as they were, well endowed as they were, and which were now almost exclusively in the hands of members of the Establishment, whose clergy monopolised most of the masterships? (Hear, hear.) It was a mistake to suppose that the decision in the Ilminster School case was a new thing under the sun; it was only the last and worst of a series of Chancery decisions all directed against the right of Dissenters to share in the advantages of public institutions. But that decision had made it evident that the time had fully come for the reformation of the old exclusive system, and, therefore, Mr. Dillwyn's bill had been brought in, and pressed at all hazards. That measure simply provided that wherever the founder of a school had not made it Church of England in character, it should be open to scholars, trustees, and masters, irrespective of their Nonconformity. The second reading was carried by twenty votes—an apparently small majority, but really a large one, remembering that strenuous opposition had been directed against it at the very outset, and that their opponents now respected the strength of the existence of which they were previously unconscious. (Hear.) The bill was spoiled in a select committee, where members could play a part which they might not think prudent in the presence of reporters, and it was therefore abandoned, and would have to be again introduced, though probably in an altered form. If the object in view were thought worth struggling for, as it certainly was, the supporters of Mr. Dillwyn must rally round him with all their force; for the Establishment party would seek to compensate themselves for their certain defeat on the Church-rate question by what, for a time, might be possible—a victory in the case of the Endowed Schools. (Hear, hear.) There was something strangely ubiquitous in the influence exercised by the Established Church system, to which they were opposed. It affected men as soon as they came into the world, and it could not leave untouched even their cold bodies after they had left it. Happily, however, great remedial changes had of late years been effected in the burial of the dead, as respects the arrogant claims of Churchmen and the rights and feelings of Dissenters. (Cheers.) Under the new burial laws, the public burial-place was no longer under the control of the Established clergyman; ground and a chapel were provided for the use of Nonconformists and their ministers; walls of separation were declared to be superfluous, and while the members of the Church of England were left helpless in the hands of their clergy, who could continue to exact exorbitant fees, those who used the unconsecrated ground were expressly protected from such extortion. (Cheers.) That was good so far as it went, but further instalments of right were yet to be demanded; and probably next session a bill would be brought in to give to Dissenting ministers in the country churchyards, where there were no cemeteries, the right of officiating which the Legislature had conceded to them elsewhere. (Hear, hear.) From the churchyard to the church was but a step, and that brought him to a subject of which perhaps they were already weary, though they must consent to hear of it again and again, for at least a short time to come,—of course he referred to Church-rates. Nothing could have been more satisfactory than the progress made by the abolitionists since they had determined to take the question in their own hands, irrespective of the convenience or wishes of Governments. The majorities in favour of Sir John Trelawny's bill had risen session after session, and this year it had been twice read a second time, by majorities of seventy-four and seventy, and a Government compromise had been defeated by the large majority of eighty-four. (Loud cheers.) Let no abolitionist lose heart at the thought that the Lords might again reject it; for they should only work all the harder to abolish in detail in the parishes what Parliament delayed to rid them of in the lump. The legal assistance already afforded by the Society had proved most effectual in putting an end to rates, and while that would continue to be given, and with the same results, the agitation would do the Church

Establishment more damage than all the Defence Associations would be able to repair. (Hear, hear.) One other topic only would be alluded to by him (Mr. W.), and that was the movement to prevent the renewal of the patent giving to one firm a monopoly in Bible printing, which patent would expire in January, and would be renewed if the friends of free trade and of an unfettered Bible did not prevent it. The speaker then referred to the evidence on the subject taken by the Committee of last session, which would be reappointed next year; and, in closing, recognised the possibility that the opposition now being organised by those who called the friends of the society "political Dissenters," while they themselves were taking political action on behalf of a political Church, might for a session interpose some check to the hitherto successful career of the Society. But, he added, if its friends remained steadfast, and afforded that additional support which circumstances now called for, such a check, even if it occurred, would be but very temporary, for all the signs of the times, the temper of statesmen, the tone of our journalists, and the growing voluntarism of Churchmen, indicated that they were on the high road to the ultimate adoption of a voluntary policy to support the worship of God, and to promote his glory by the preaching of the Gospel. (Loud cheers.)

#### LIBERATION SOCIETY MEETINGS.

YORKSHIRE.—On the 12th inst, Dr. Foster commenced a tour in this county by attending a meeting at Leeds. The severity of the weather operated unfavourably, as it has done at other meetings within the last few days, but, says the *Leeds Mercury*, "the attendance is in no degree to be taken as an indication of the extent to which the society's great principle is held here. In fact, the very familiarity of large numbers of our townsmen with the question, and the certainty with which their minds are made up upon it, operate to prevent large assemblages, in the absence of any immediately exciting circumstances. Still the friends of religious equality ought to have shown by a full concourse, their approbation of one of the most effective associations that ever was formed. We are glad to know that several members of the Established Church were present, and that some even contributed towards the expenses of the deputation by giving at the collection." T. E. Plint, Esq., was chairman, and the Rev. Dr. Brewster and the Rev. T. Horsfield spoke, in addition to the deputation. A working man moved as an amendment,—“That in the opinion of this meeting the union of Church and State as set forth by the law and constitution of the realm, affords the only security for the rights and liberties of the people, and ought, therefore, to be maintained by Protestants of all denominations;” but this was supported by but nine voters on a show of hands. On the following evening Dr. Foster was joined by Mr. Carvell Williams, and a meeting was held in the Square School-room, Halifax. John Crossley, Esq., presided, and expressed himself as being much gratified at the activity and usefulness of the society. The Revs. Messrs. Grey and Walters also took part, and J. Stanfield, Esq., M.P., the new representative of the borough, made an able speech, devoted chiefly to the Endowed Schools Bill.—On the Thursday Dr. Foster, in company with the Rev. W. F. Stevenson, of Nottingham, his colleague in the deputation, addressed a meeting in the Mechanics' Institute, at Bradford, where he was supported by the Revs. Dr. Acworth, Dr. Fraser, Professor Creak, Professor Green, J. G. Miall, J. R. Campbell, J. P. Chown, Henry Dowson, J. H. Ryland, W. Thomas, S. C. Kell, Esq., B. Harrison, Esq., Edward Kenion, Esq., A. Illingworth, Esq., W. Stead, Esq., James Law, Esq., W. Byles, Esq., Mr. Alderman Mitchell, and others. Mr. Kell was chairman, and Dr. Acworth, Edward Kenion, Esq., J. Law, Esq., Dr. Fraser, the Revs. Messrs. Ryland and Dowson, and Messrs. Illingworth and Hanson, proposed and seconded resolutions.—On the Friday evening the same deputation were at the Music Hall, Wakefield, where Mr. Plint, of Leeds, presided, and the Rev. Mr. Eastmead and Dr. Perry took part in the proceedings.

LANCASHIRE.—Mr. Carvell Williams has been addressing meetings at Wigan and Blackburn; that at Wigan being confined to the committee and subscribers, and the Blackburn meeting being convened by circular addressed to a considerable number of the Dissenters of the town. At the last-named place nearly all the Dissenting ministers were present, and resolutions were proposed by the Rev. Messrs. Mann, Bayley, and Cock, and by Mr. Beatty and Mr. Kearley. The Rev. J. B. Lister was chairman, and a local committee was appointed.

OTHER MEETINGS.—Mr. Oulton has been attending meetings at Wrexham, Macclesfield, Congleton, Stafford, and Oswestry. Mr. Kearley is this week at work in Lancashire, and the secretary in Suffolk. As a proof of the activity of the society, we may mention that last week some six or seven gentlemen were engaged as deputations in different parts of the kingdom.

#### FREE CHURCH MINISTERS ON THE ESTABLISHMENT PRINCIPLE.

The Rev. Dr. Hanna, a minister of great influence in the Free Church of Scotland, has just published a "Sermon on the Principles of the Free Church, delivered by him on the occasion of the collection made last month by appointment of the General Assembly for the ante-Disruption ministers. We have received a copy of the sermon which, it is stated, is being widely circulated. Dr. Hanna thus speaks of the position of the Established Church at the Disruption:—

Remembering that it had its own ideas, different from ours, as to what Christ's will and its duty was, we cannot charge it upon the Establishment that it denied



the Headship or trampled upon the Crown rights of the Redeemer. Two churches may differ in their views as to the manner in which Christ's supremacy over his Church is to be practically asserted and carried out. They may differ in their notions as to the character and extent of that Divine legislation for the regulation of the Church's affairs which is to be found in the New Testament. They may differ in their interpretation and application of one or other of the laws or regulations there laid down; but differences like these can never warrant one of them to impute to the other anything so monstrous as that it has plucked the crown from the Saviour's brow, and rejected him as the Church's Head and King.

Not only, according to the reverend doctor, is spiritual independence not essential to a true Church, but even the election of its office-bearers may belong to the secular power without much detriment. Dr. Hanna puts this in the following form:—

There are some of her minor individual powers or prerogatives—the right, for instance, of her members at large to choose their own office-bearers—of which a Church might consent (and that without breach of fidelity to Christ) partially or wholly to denude herself, in order to obtain thereby some other privileges deemed of higher value than those she parts with.

But not content with smoothing down the ruffled feathers of the Establishment, Dr. Hanna becomes discriminatingly tender of all State Churches, so that even for the surrender of their spiritual independence he has something to say by way of apology. He says:—

That may be essential to the wellbeing, which is not essential to the being of a Church. Such we take its spiritual independence to be. We are not prepared, however, to assert that without such independence there cannot be a true Church. We are not prepared to unchurch so summarily, as we would thus have to do, all the Protestant Establishments of Europe.

The Rev. Dr. Candlish has also published his "Sermon on the Principles of the Free Church," which draws from the *Scottish Press* the following remarks:—"Dr. Hanna denounced the men as traitors who should charge the Established Church with having 'plucked the Crown from the Saviour's brow, and rejected Him as the Church's Head and King.' He scouted the idea that, without spiritual independence, there could be no true Church. What says Dr. Candlish, when telling us how the 'carnal policy' of the Established Church shut himself and his brethren up to the course they took at the Disruption? 'We had no alternative,' he says, 'We could not consent to lay prostrate at the feet of the civil power, the spiritual independence of the Church, the liberties of the people, and the Crown rights of her Head.' Rendered affirmatively, the Church of Scotland had forfeited the character of a true Church by laying prostrate at the feet of the civil power her spiritual independence, the liberties of the people, and the Crown rights of the Redeemer. Both divines cannot be right,—both cannot speak the sentiments of the Free Church,—to approbate and reprobate cannot mean the same thing. No, truly,—we accept Dr. Candlish as the true exponent of the principles of that body he has done so much to illustrate, and we rejoice that a standard, which some were ready to soil by dipping it military fashion, in honour of the leaders of the enemy as they marched past, has been borne aloft by a sturdier and truer arm. But Dr. Candlish does not rest his case upon a single allusion, however distinct and outspoken. He deals with this part of the controversy as its very marrow,—he boasts of it as the crowning glory of the disruption,—he speaks of it as the Church's revival,—its spiritual awakening,—its awakening to truth, and life, and liberty. 'For these,' he says, 'have always in our history gone together—truth, life, liberty; and with truth, and life, and liberty—the revival always, from time to time, of the old claim of independence. This is our boast and glory. We have been called to assert and vindicate the headship of Christ over his Church.' According to Dr. Hanna, we wonder how any man could have left the Church;—according to Dr. Candlish, we wonder how any man could remain in it."

#### SIR CULLING EARDLEY AND DR. CULLEN.

A rather curious and lengthy correspondence between Sir Culling Eardley and Dr. Paul Cullen is just published. The Chairman of the Evangelical Alliance asks "the Most Reverend the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin," as he styles him, what authority he had for the following statement, which he is reported to have made at a meeting in Dublin:—

The Evangelical Alliance and the Evangelical Lord Shaftesbury, forgetting the maxims of the Gospel, under whose name they disguise their undertakings, encourage committees to collect money for purpose of arming outlaws, rebels, and banditti of the worst description, against a peace-loving and humane Sovereign.

The statement, Sir Cullen states, is "simply untrue." The Evangelical Alliance never did anything of the kind. In reply, Dr. Cullen does not exactly remember what he said in his speech, but he will get an exact copy and send it. Meanwhile he is glad to gather from Sir Culling's letter that he disapproves of supplying outlaws and rebels with arms and money. Sir Cullen returns, that he had expressed no opinion on that subject, and again demands on what ground the Evangelical Alliance was accused. He is of opinion, however, that the present Roman Government is "injurious to society, destructive to liberty, and practically anarchical." Dr. Cullen, in a long answer, defends the Pope, attacks English rule in Ireland and India, condemns Sir Culling for exciting public opinion against the Pope, and says:—

I am happy to agree with you in your admiration of

the British Constitution, which owes its origin to a Catholic King, and to the love of liberty which animated a Cardinal Archbishop and the Catholic barons of Bannymede.

Sir Cullen, in answer to this letter, repeats his demand for the authority on which the Alliance was attacked, and says, as to the general question of the Papal Government:—

The Mortara case alone is enough to bring down on the Papal Government the execration of mankind. As the *Times* fairly put it, such an act is conclusive for abolishing the temporal power of the Pope. I trust the approaching Congress will be of that opinion. Signor Mortara, the father, is now in England, and will return shortly to Paris; and I defy any man, after hearing his unvarnished statement, as I have done—and provided he be either married or marriageable—not to say that Europe ought to put an end to such crimes. They are just as criminal as the slave-trade, and ought to be put down, like the slave-trade, by the joint action of Christendom.

In reply, Dr. Cullen points out that the report of his speech quoted by Sir Cullen was incorrect:—

In the passage in the first column, where the Evangelical Alliance is mentioned, the sentence should run thus:—"Whilst evangelical statesmen, and the evangelical Lord Shaftesbury," &c. Reading the passage in this way, you have no ground of complaint, and I think it expresses what I meant to state.

As to the Mortara case, Dr. Cullen says that Mr. Mortara violated the laws of the country by keeping a Christian servant, and he is "justly suffering the penalty of his transgression." As to the temporal power of the Pope, he says, in the course of another long letter:—

Probably Lord Macaulay's saying will be verified, and the Roman Pontiffs will be still seated on their thrones, still reign over the patrimony of St. Peter, when some New Zealander will sit on a broken arch of London Bridge, sketching the ruins of Westminster Abbey [*sic in orig.*] and the surrounding buildings.

Sir Culling Eardley replies:—

You say that although a child in the Roman States, if once baptized, must be taken from its parents, yet it is forbidden to baptize it without the parents' consent. Then why was not the woman punished who did so? A person of abandoned life (that fact has been proved on oath before Cardinal Antonelli)—a violator, on your own showing, of the Roman law concerning baptism—not only has she not been punished, not only has she not been disbelieved, but the unsupported testimony of that miserable creature has been used as the one solitary instrument for robbing respectable parents of their offspring.

#### THE POPE AND HIS CATHOLIC ADHERENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

A meeting to sympathise with the Pope was last week held in Mallow. Bishop Keane (the local Roman Catholic Prelate) denounced national education and praised the Pope. Not only is there to be a great aggregate gathering in Dublin, but another movement is in progress of organisation, having for its object the despatch of an Irish representative to the Congress at Paris, to declare the unanimous desire and prayer of the Catholic people of Ireland that the head of their Church should be left in full possession of his temporal power. This extraordinary announcement is made in the *Catholic Telegraph*, the weekly organ of Archbishop Cullen, and which, it is to be presumed, speaks with authority.

The hope indulged in by moderate men that the bulk of the educated Roman Catholic laity would abstain from at least any open participation in the pro-Papal movement is becoming fainter every day. The gentry of Kilkenny county were the first to dissipate that hope. The voice of Meath was next heard through the mouths of such men as the Earl of Fingall, Lord Germanstown, Lord Killeen, and a long batch of gentry, who have cheerfully obeyed the summons of Bishop Cantwell to attend a meeting which is fixed for the 29th of the present month; and the Limerick paper of Saturday announces that the requisition of Bishop Ryan has secured the signatures of the High Sheriff, the Mayor, the Earl of Dunraven, Lord Southwell, the Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P., Sir Vere de Vere, Major Gavin, M.P., Mr. Aubrey de Vere, and a long list of magistrates, county and city.

The *Tablet* publishes a declaration of lay members of the Catholic body in England and Scotland which accuses the people of the Legations of having risen in unjustifiable rebellion, and assails the Governments of other countries for having stood by and suffered the Holy Father to be despoiled of his possessions. They declare that those of the Pope's own subjects who have rebelled against his temporal rule have done so without pretext or precedent, and in a way subversive of all order, authority, and government, and destructive of peace, religion, and society. They say that in the Papal rule there is no such thing as oppression, tyranny, or even misgovernment; but on the contrary that it is benignant, enlightened, and liberal. Accordingly, those who sign this document adopt this protest:—

We protest against the wrong done to the Holy Father by depriving him of his territories—we protest against the wrong done to all Catholics by the attempt to compromise the independent exercise of the Pope's Spiritual Power, of which his temporal sovereignty is the safeguard—we protest against the rebellion of a portion of his subjects in the Romagna as unjustifiable; and against the aid given to them by foreign incendiaries, and by invaders from neighbouring States, as well as by European statesmen and rulers, as injurious to religion and dangerous to the peace of the world and to the security of all governments. Further,—We protest against every infraction of the Holy Father's rights as an independent Sovereign.—We protest against any assumption on the part of any other State or ruler, or of any Congress of States, to dispose of the Holy

Father's territories, or to impose upon him any conditions against his own will, being persuaded that both justice and expediency dictate that any changes in the laws or administration of his dominions should be left to his own unfettered judgment and unquestioned benevolence. Especially,—We protest against the power or influence of our country being used—whether in a Congress of European States, or separately—in favour of the Holy Father's rebel subjects; or to despoil him of his dominions; or to interfere with his independent Sovereignty, by imposing any conditions upon him. And we hereby make known our determination to resist and resent, in the spirit of the Constitution, any such course on the part of the responsible advisers of the Crown, to whatever party in the State they may belong.

18, Clifford-street, London, Dec. 14, 1859.

Pursuant to a requisition, signed by a number of their body, a meeting of Irish members was held on Thursday, at the Northumberland Hotel, Dublin, "for the purpose of taking measures to promote the policy enunciated by the Catholic archbishops and bishops of Ireland, in their pastoral address, published on the 5th of August." The chair was taken at two o'clock by M. E. Corbally, M.P. for Meath. The other members present were—R. M. Bellew, J. A. Blake, Dr. Brady, J. Pope Hennessy, John Lanigan, Edward M'Evoe, J. F. Maguire, Patrick O'Brien, The O'Donoghue, and Colonel White. Reporters were not admitted. The first resolution pledged the meeting to press upon the Government the just demands contained in the pastoral address of the Catholic bishops and archbishops of Ireland published last August; the second advocated the principle of free separate education; the third assented to such a control and inspection by the Government of the funds allocated to public education as would insure that they were not misappropriated; the fourth upheld tenant right as the measure of all measures calculated to promote the material happiness and social prosperity of Ireland; the fifth asserted the right of Catholic soldiers and sailors to the same religious privileges as Protestants; the sixth demanded an improvement in the administration of the Irish Poor-law Board; the seventh declared that any Government which attempts to interfere or to countenance an attack upon the temporal sovereignty of the Holy Father is unworthy of the confidence of the Irish people and support of their representatives. Colonel White voted on the education and tenant-right resolutions only. Mr. Bellew voted for the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th resolutions. Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Dunne, Mr. M'Mahon, and Mr. Redmond gave authority to use their names as assenting to the proceedings.

The Roman Catholic clergy of Salford have adopted an address, in which the right of the Pope to rule over those who don't wish it is called "inalienable," and the people who determine to assert their independence are called "wicked." It is asserted that the real object of those who seek the abrogation of the temporal functions is to pull the Church down altogether.

Bishop Ullathorne, of Birmingham, has issued a pastoral to the Roman Catholics of the midland counties with reference to the affairs of Italy. He sets forth the importance of the retention of temporal authority by the Pope, and would have it believed that the revolt in the States of the Church is not the spontaneous movement of the population, but has been stirred up by foreign emissaries.

#### RIGHTS OF EUROPEAN CHRISTIANS IN INDIA.

On Thursday evening the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., and Mrs. Kinnaird received a numerous and influential company at their town residence, 2, Pall-mall East, to meet Sir John Lawrence and other Indian friends—the meeting being the first of a series in connexion with the Association for Promoting the Moral and Social Improvement of India. Tea and coffee were served to the guests on arrival. At half-past eight o'clock the company assembled in the drawing-room.

Mr. Kinnaird, after stating that Lord Shaftesbury was unavoidably absent on account of illness in his family, proceeded to make a few remarks on the topic which had been proposed for consideration at the meeting, viz., "What are the rights of Christian Englishmen in India since the transfer of the Government to the Crown?" Mr. Meadows White then read a very able and elaborate paper, giving a digest of the laws and official documents in reference to the English in India during the past 100 years, dwelling especially on the recent change in the relation between this country and India, in the assumption of direct Government by the Queen. A strong wish was expressed that this paper might be published. The discussion thus opened was followed up by the Hon. J. F. Thomas, of Madras, Mr. H. Carré Tucker, Colonel Herbert Edwardes, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Haldane, Sir John Lawrence, the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, the Rev. William Arthur, and the Rev. R. Burgess. Among the points brought out by the various speakers, it was stated that with regard to missionaries, merchants, and other settlers unconnected with Government, there was precisely the same liberty as in this country. The difficulties which had been raised from time to time with regard to liberty of action by officers of the Government were referred to, and it was strongly urged that the influence of public opinion at home should be brought to bear on the Government in their defence. The gross injustice and egregious impolicy of imposing disabilities on the dominant race, while the rights of Hindoos, Mohammedans, &c., are carefully protected, was strikingly pointed out; and it was shown that the tenure on which we held India, as a conquered country, was an important element in the questions at issue. One of the speakers read



a letter from a distinguished official in India, pointing out in strong terms the duty and policy of a distinct avowal of Christian principle by the Government. The writer bore warm testimony to the character and bold policy of the late Sir Henry Lawrence. "I wish," he said, "you had known him. He was one of nature's nobles, and the grandest specimen of a Christian gentleman I ever saw." Other speakers cited examples, showing that there would be no practical difficulty in introducing the Bible into the common schools; in fact, the preference shown by Hindoos and Mohammedans for the missionary schools over those of the Government spoke for itself. Striking instances of the influence of the missionaries were narrated. Interesting particulars were also given with regard to a religious movement among a portion of the Sikh troops, who had served in the memorable siege of Delhi. A strong feeling prevailed as to the necessity of bringing British public opinion to bear strongly on the Government in this matter.

#### THE ECCLESIASTICAL FEUD IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

On Thursday evening, a vestry-meeting was specially convened for the purpose of considering the conduct of the rector in sending "a threatening letter" to the churchwardens on the subject of their retention of the keys of the parish church, which the rector claimed in connexion with his right as the ecclesiastical ruler of the parish. Mr. Churchwarden Thompson, who presided, deprecated any further movement, and without saying so in so many words, gave the vestry to understand that between the rector and the parishioners a compromise might be made if the olive-branch of peace were held out by the parishioners. Some discussion ensued, and at the earnest request of the churchwarden the proceedings were adjourned, the churchwarden having pledged his word that he would not yield an inch unless the wishes of the parishioners were complied with.

On Sunday, the disturbances at St. George's Church, though modified, were not altogether discontinued. The Rev. Bryan King preached in the morning with but little interruption. The Litany service in the afternoon passed off with about the usual amount of annoyance, in the shape of coughing. The Rev. Mr. Macconochie officiated, and after leaving the church was assailed by a rabble, chiefly boys, for a considerable distance along the street on his way home. In the evening, the services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Lowder. There were now and then during the prayers considerable interruption by means of coughing, but during the sermon that description of annoyance seemed to have reached its climax, for so violent was it that the preacher had frequently to pause until it subsided. At the conclusion of the service, what with the clashing of pew doors and other manifestations of ill-feeling, one outside of the building would have imagined that the work of demolition had commenced within. But for the presence of a strong police force, it would have been impossible to have got through the evening service.

#### FOREIGN ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

##### PROTESTANTISM IN TUSCANY.

Writing on the 11th inst. the Florence correspondent of the *Times* writes:—

The progress of freedom of conscience is not likely to run smooth in Central Italy for some time. I informed you in some of my previous letters that a certain curiosity, if not interest, was awakening in Florence on the subject of an evangelical community assembling on Sundays and in the evenings of week-days in a ground-floor room, or indeed a carpenter's shop, in that wide and sunny Piazza Borbone which has lately been dignified with the name of Piazza dell'Indipendenza. The room may contain from 700 to 800 persons, and as many as 1,000 are reported to have lately squeezed in; no place, I am told, can be secured except as a reward of an hour and a half to two hours' patient waiting, as persons crowd in, and indeed beset the entrance, not only long before the service begins, but even before the doors are thrown open. Priests, as you know, have been known to attend by scores in their peculiar out-of-door costume, and I have been assured that his Excellency the Consigliere, Cavaliere, Avvocato Salvagnoli, Minister of Public Worship, has been seen, foregoing his mighty affairs of State, all wrapped in his cloak, just to dropping in at the heterodox conventicle. These good evangelicals would, perhaps, willingly have dispensed with the honour of so distinguished a spectator. Salvagnoli, I am told, and, at his suggestion, Ricasoli, have summoned before them some of the most conspicuous evangelical leaders—the Neapolitan preacher, or "evangelist," as they call him, Mazzarella, and that distinguished patrician Dissenter and martyr of the Bible under the old Grand-Ducal régime, Count Pietro Guicciardini. The Minister rubbed his hands and declared himself as staunch a supporter of free religious inquiry as he was before the whole State of Tuscany hung on his shoulders. He congratulated the Dissenters on their thriving prospects, and wished them further success. "Still," he observed, "would not two evening meetings in the week, besides Sundays, answer all their purposes as well as three?" May be the Archbishop of Florence would stand the two without making too great a fuss, and there is really no end to the admonitions, threats, and recriminations the Government must stand the brunt of to screen these Gospel Christians from priestly ill-will. The ill-will of the "black" priests, the Ministers assert, would give them little uneasiness; indeed, they are not sure they would not rather strain a point for the mere sake of spiting these; but there are priests of lighter hues, too,—men who are trying the "liberal lodge," profess themselves attached to the popular cause and devoted to its official champions, the Ministers; of course, however, with a clear understanding that political change is never to be

allowed to interfere with the religious institutions of the country.

It is in vain for the evangelists to say that never a word, never the slightest allusion, ever escapes their lips which may, even by the perverse malignity of the most rancorous enemy, be construed into a direct or indirect attack against either the theory or the practice of Roman Catholicism, or even be ascribed to any even the most remotest participation, on their part, in the tenets of any Protestant persuasion. They profess utterly to ignore the orthodox and the heterodox churches alike. They read the Bible—the Gospels especially,—explain and comment upon them without the least reference to other people's views; they have no priests, deacons, or elders; they build up no sect; they constitute no community; they are bound by no creed; their evangelists and instructors are neither paid nor ordained; they break the bread among them on terms of perfect equality, without any precedence or formal ministration whatever. They make no attempt at proselytism; they keep no account of their flock; bind to no duties the members of their congregation; any man, or set of men, is free to join them, or any new set of men may assemble into other associations upon their own plain principles; they import Bibles, Prayer-books, and a variety of tracts, which are either very cheaply sold or freely distributed. The *colporteur's* work, that is, the diffusion of their Christian knowledge, and the right of meeting undisturbed, are all they demand at the hands of a Government which has theoretically proclaimed the principle of freedom of worship, and which found that freedom already established in behalf of Jews, Greeks, and Mussulmans. It is this very latitude of the evangelists that the Minister endeavoured to turn to account, in order to bring about a good understanding between them and the jealous priests. "Since you are so little fettered down by your tenets, and so little troubled by scruples," his Excellency reasoned, "why can you not limit your instructions to those points which you have in common with the Roman Catholic teachers?" But alas! the evangelical preacher has nothing, will have nothing, in common with the priests.

On these terms do these new Italian religionists stand in the presence of the head and ministers of the old established Church and of the Liberal Government under whose sway they live! The petty restrictions and rather silly admonitions they have lately been subjected to hardly amount to anything like a serious check on their growth, nor are they to be looked upon in the light of incipient persecution. In Central Italy since April last, as in Piedmont since 1848, the Italians have it in their power to emancipate themselves from the Pope as a Sovereign if they will only agree to shake him off as a Pontiff. The day that two-thirds of Italy should embrace the creed of the Waldenses, or organise themselves into a vast evangelical community, undoubtedly they would be able to deprive either France or Austria of their main pretext for meddling with their concerns. The Pope might well settle with his Imperial patrons such matters as the reform or secularisation of his temporal rule; but every man's conscience in Italy belongs to himself alone, and woe to the Bishop of Bishops if a day ever should come in which every Italian might safely venture to lay that conscience bare before the light.

##### THE AUSTRIAN BOON TO HUNGARIAN PROTESTANTS.

The following is part of a letter from Pesth, dated December 10th:—

Some German journals have published an analysis of the circular of Count de Rechberg to the diplomatic agents of Austria relative to the Protestant movement in Hungary. The circular is of a thoroughly Austrian character—that is to say, carries boldness (I had almost written impudence) very far indeed. It pretends, for example, that the Imperial patent of the 1st of September, which has caused the agitation among Protestants in Hungary, is marked by "a conscientious respect of the liberties and acquired rights of acknowledged religious bodies, and of their independent administration, and is in conformity with their doctrines and peculiar constitutions." But there are as many errors as words in those assertions; and, as the Austrian Government appeals to public opinion, especially in England, it may be well to show that the said Imperial patent violates in the most direct manner the "ancient liberties and acquired rights" of Hungarian Protestants, and also their "right of independent administration of their affairs in conformity with Protestant doctrines."

1. According to the treaties and fundamental laws on which the organisation of the Protestant Church is established, the ministers, professors, and all other officials of the Church, whether ecclesiastic or lay, were freely elected by the assemblies of the faithful. But, according to the patent, all persons, from ministers downwards, must, before entering on the duties of the offices to which they may be appointed, obtain the approbation of the Government, and the latter even reserves to itself the right of paying the superintendents in order to make them mere functionaries obliged to do its bidding. 2. All the meetings of Protestants, whether for religious objects or matters of business, used to be public, so that all Protestants had the opportunity of taking part in them, or of knowing what was done at them; but by the Imperial patent, public meetings on matters concerning the Church can only be held in certain exceptional cases, and then can only consist of the persons designated by the authorities. Evidently such *réunions* cannot be considered public at all. 3. Formerly the resolutions adopted in the Protestant assemblies were at once carried into force, and were simply communicated to the Government; but, by the patent, the resolutions cannot be acted on without the express sanction of the Government, and the latter can, if it pleases, set them aside altogether. 4. Formerly the presidents of the Protestant assemblies, like the chairmen of meetings in England, confined themselves to simply directing the discussions, leaving to each member individually the responsibility of what he might say, and to the whole meeting the responsibility of its resolutions. The Imperial patent, however, renders the presidents personally responsible for everything that may be said or done; but it gives them as a set-off the power of dissolving meetings at any moment they please. It at the same time makes them paid agents of the Government. The consequence is, that the presidents, either from timidity or from a desire to honestly earn their pay, can prevent the meetings from expressing their wishes. 5. Under the ancient system, all disputes of a religious

character were decided by the Protestant Church itself; but by the patent disputed matters can be carried by appeal before a superior tribunal sitting at Vienna, appointed by a Catholic minister of worship, and perhaps even composed of Catholics—in other words, those who hold real authority over the Protestant religion, are to be the men of the Concordat. 6. By clause 26 of the law of 1790-1, and by constant usage since then, the Protestants alone had the right to regulate as they pleased the teaching in their schools, subject only to the occasional inspection of Government functionaries; but the patent subjects Protestant schools to the obligation of being under the control of "councillors" nominated by the Government of Vienna, and there is nothing in it to prevent the said councillors from being Catholics. It moreover decides that the books used in the elementary schools shall only be such as the Papist Government at Vienna may think fit to indicate, and that even purely religious books must not be used by Protestants unless they obtain that Government's sanction. 7. Formerly the Protestants had perfect liberty to build as many chapels, churches, and schools as their wants required and their means permitted; but by the patent they can no longer do this without the authorisation of the Viennese Government; and, from the well-known character of that Government, authorisation is not likely to be frequently granted.

I might continue this recapitulation of the wrongs to which the Imperial patent subjects the Protestants. In fact, there is hardly one of its paragraphs which does not violate an acknowledged right or privilege of the Protestant Church.

It may be well to add that the rights of the Protestant Church which the patent destroys are not based on mere tradition (though in such matters tradition is all-sufficient), nor on concessions of the Government, but are formally guaranteed by treaties concluded two centuries ago between the Hungarian nation and the Hapsburg dynasty, and are solemnly confirmed by laws of the Diet of 1790-1. If, then, the Hungarian Protestants had without a murmur allowed a Government which, by the Concordat, is obliged to be fanatically ultramontane, to trample down their rights and to destroy their liberties, they would have failed in a sacred duty, and would have incurred the reprobation of their fellow-believers in all parts of the world.

The *Lloyd* of Pesth of the 14th says:—"The German Evangelical community of Buda held an assembly yesterday, in which it adhered to the resolution adopted at Kœsmark, where greater privileges than the Government proffered were insisted on. The assembly of the Reformed Superintendence of the circle on this side of the Danube yesterday decided that it would address a petition to his Majesty in the same sense. But the two official journals of the town declare this morning that, the assembly having been countermanded in the terms of the Imperial patent of 1st September, the meeting held yesterday by the Reformed Church cannot be regarded as a regular assembly of the superintendence. Assemblies at Barah and Balassa-Gyarmath have also adhered to the resolutions of Kœsmark."

THE LAW OF BLASPHEMOUS LIBEL.—On Monday night the discussion of this subject at the Juridical Society was brought to a conclusion, Mr. S. H. Bennet presiding. Mr. Wilcock, Q.C., Mr. J. N. Higgins, Mr. Charles Clarke, and Mr. Heald Clarke, spoke, and Mr. Lewis replied upon the whole question, and received the thanks of the society for his paper.

CHAPLAINS IN THE ARMY.—A Royal warrant has been issued whereby chaplains of the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic persuasions are put precisely on the same footing as those of the United Church of England and Ireland. The warrant provides that the pensions to be given to the widows of chaplains shall be at the rates granted to the widows of officers of corresponding rank.

SECESSION AND BAPTISM OF A CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. E. A. Moreton, M.A., having seceded from the ministry and membership of the Established Church, was baptized by immersion, a few days ago, at Stony Stratford, by the Rev. E. L. Forster, in the presence of a numerous assembly of all denominations. Mr. Moreton, though suffering from pulmonary disease, preached from Matthew xiii. 45, 46, and stated how, after long and earnest inquiry, he had been led to such a result.

DISABILITY OF WITNESSES IN THE UNITED STATES.—The Massachusetts Senate has adopted an amendment to its laws, which removes the disability to receive the testimony of Atheists in the courts of law. The amendment provides that "every person not a believer in any religion shall be required to testify truly under pains and penalties of perjury." To this an amendment was adopted as follows:—"And the evidence of such person's disbelief in the existence of God may be received, to affect their credibility as witnesses." The latter clause of the amendment was adopted by a vote of ten to seven. The vote upon the amendment, as amended, was thirteen to thirteen; and it was adopted by the casting vote of the President.

UNITARIANISM IN AMERICA.—The Unitarian Convention, embracing the ministers of that name in all parts of the United States, was in session at Lowell, Mass., at the end of October. In the course of the discussion that followed, the "New Church" scheme of Dr. Bellows was brought up and thoroughly ventilated. The *New York Evening Post*, speaking of the discussion, remarks:—"The majority evidently laboured under the impression that something must be done to infuse vitality into the Unitarian organisation, though not fully satisfied as to the nature of the remedy to be applied. The proposition advanced by Dr. Hedge, to re-establish the Church on the basis of the divinity of Christ, is one of the most positive and tangible suggestions yet made by the friends of the Broad Church. The utterances in this Unitarian Convention are such as we might expect when we know that leading laymen



in that Convention have been for some time past gradually approaching the orthodox faith."

**A CLERGYMAN IN A FIX.**—At Stoke Church, on Sunday evening last, the clergyman expected to preach was, by some accident, absent; the rector, the Rev. W. J. St. Aubyn, was therefore compelled to preach, and expressed his hope that, under the circumstances, the congregation would not object to hearing his sermon of the morning over again. The sermon was accordingly delivered.—*Plymouth Mail*. A correspondent remarks upon this paragraph:—"A poor Wesleyan local preacher, if placed in a similar position, would hardly have had the courage to adopt the rector's plan; but, at the risk of breaking down, would have endeavoured to tell his hearers something that he had 'handled and tasted of the good Word of Life.'"

**FATHER CHINIQUEY.**—The American and Foreign Christian Union, located in New York, in order the more efficiently and intelligently to aid Father Chiniquey and his colony of 7,000 converted Catholics, appointed a special committee of well-known citizens to attend to it. This committee very wisely deputed one of their number, Mr. Paillard, to visit the colony and report upon its condition, from a personal examination. The report of Mr. Paillard is given in the New York papers. It is too long for insertion. It confirms in the fullest terms the statements heretofore made in regard to the numbers of these colonists, the reality of their conversion from the errors of Romanism, their earnest Christian character, and their appalling destitution.—*Sunday School Times* (U.S.). [A subscription is being raised for him in this country.]

**NEXT AUTUMNAL MEETING OF THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION.**—On Wednesday afternoon the adjourned meeting of the delegates from the various Congregational churches in the Blackburn district was held in Chapel-street Lecture-room, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the previous meeting. The Rev. J. B. Lister occupied the chair. After a most free expression of opinion, it was ultimately agreed that an invitation should be given to the delegates of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, to meet in Blackburn, in September next. It is anticipated that nearly five hundred ministers and gentlemen will be present. Joseph Eccles, Esq., J.P., Mill Hill, has given the munificent sum of 100*l.* to meet the expenses, and several gentlemen have also agreed to subscribe liberally when the necessary outlay is calculated. The Congregational churches at Preston, Burnley, Accrington, and Haslingden, and other places, will also supply their quota to the central fund. Several friends of various denominations, have already consented to extend their hospitality to the delegates.

### Religious Intelligence.

**THE SPECIAL SERVICES AT EXETER HALL.**—The new series of special services by clergymen of the Church of England, to be held in Exeter Hall, will commence on the first Sunday in the new year. The following will be the order of preachers:—Jan. 1, the Rev. Richard Burgess, B.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Rector of Upper Chelsea; Jan. 8, the Rev. W. B. Mackenzie, M.A., Incumbent of St. James's Church, Holloway; Jan. 15, the Rev. J. T. Mauley, M.A., Incumbent of Mortlake; Jan. 22, the Rev. Clement Skrine, M.A., Incumbent of Trent, East Barnet; Jan. 29, the Rev. Richard Fayle, M.A., Incumbent of Trinity Church, Torquay; Feb. 5, the Rev. E. G. Arnold, M.A., Rector of Stapleford; Feb. 12, the Rev. Thomas Nolan, M.A., Incumbent of Regent-square Chapel; Feb. 19, the Rev. J. Knapp, M.A., Incumbent of St. John's Church, Portsea; Feb. 26, the Rev. Emilius Bayley, Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury; March 4, the Rev. J. N. Griffin, M.A., Incumbent of St. Mary's, Spring-grove, Hounslow; March 11, the Rev. James Cohen, M.A., Chaplain of the City of London Prison; March 18, the Rev. Dr. Macneile, Incumbent of St. Paul's Church, Liverpool; March 25, the Rev. E. Garbett, M.A., Incumbent of St. Bartholomew's, Gray's-inn-road.

**MR. SPURGEON AT EXETER HALL.**—On Sunday the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon commenced a new series of Sunday morning services at Exeter Hall, which, notwithstanding the frost, snow, and chilling wind, was crowded to excess. There was not, in fact, standing-room for another individual; and many who came late were obliged to leave. It is generally known that the reason why the rev. gentleman left the Surrey Gardens Music Hall, where for three years and a half he has been accustomed to exercise his ministration, is the fact that it is now opened on Sunday evenings for musical entertainments. The congregation was, as usual, admitted by preference tickets up to half-past ten, when the general public, in a very few minutes, filled up the remaining seats. A few stragglers dropped in just as the rev. gentleman was about to commence his discourse; and Mr. Spurgeon told them that it was a point of his religion to disturb nobody else, and that therefore in Exeter Hall, immediately after the commencement of the service, the door for the future would be closed. Selecting for his text the 16th verse of the 17th chapter of the 1st Book of Kings, "And the barrel of meat wasted not, neither did the Cruise of oil fail, according to the word of the Lord, which he spoke to Elijah." He preached a discourse on divine faithfulness—first, its object; second, the singular method of its exemplification; third, the undying faithfulness of divine love. At the conclusion of the discourse, Mr. Spurgeon said that they all knew the cause which had led to his leaving the larger edifice which they had so long previously been accustomed to use. He

had entered his protest against what he considered the desecration of the Lord's-day. That protest had failed—and, therefore, in stern obedience to duty, he had come thither. The collection which would be taken up at the doors, would go towards the speedy erection of their large tabernacle.

**SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES IN THE BRITANNIA THEATRE.**—On Sunday evening a new and very different class of service—so far as concerns, at any rate, the place of meeting—to those which have hitherto been held for the special benefit of the working classes, was instituted in the Britannia Theatre, Hoxton Old Town. So far as numbers went the inaugural night of this series was a decided success; the building, which is said to contain 4,000 persons, was crowded to overflowing, and multitudes went away unable to obtain admission. The aspect of the theatre itself was certainly grand. It was full to the ceiling; and although before the preacher made his appearance there was some unseemly noise, throughout the service the utmost decorum prevailed. The Rev. W. Brock, of Bloomsbury Chapel, was the preacher, and selected for his text the well-known passage, "This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." From this the rev. gentleman delivered an earnest, sensible, and practical discourse, in a very popular manner. The service itself was a success. Amongst the auditors were the Rev. Thomas Binney and Mr. Samuel Morley. The service concluded with a hymn and the benediction. It was announced that the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, B.A., would preach next Sunday.

**ISLINGTON.—CROSS-STREET CHAPEL.**—This chapel has just undergone a thorough renovation and improvement. In addition to cleaning and painting, it has had ten dormer windows placed in the roof, and three additional windows in the pulpit end of the chapel, with new and greatly improved gas-fittings throughout. A new end gallery has been erected, furnishing space for nearly 100 additional sittings. Screens and new lobbies have been made to protect the congregation from draughts. The vestries have been entirely reconstructed and enlarged, and portions set apart for class-rooms for the schools. Messrs. W. M. Hill and Sons, of Charlton-crescent, have carried out the alterations with great taste. An elegant organ-chamber and gallery, together with a beautiful organ, have been erected behind the pulpit at the sole expense of William Sarl, Esq., and at a cost of about 500*l.* Four very handsome stained-glass windows have been given by John Barnett, Esq., architect of the chapel, at a cost of about 150*l.* Four handsome street lamps are promised by two other members of the church, and an elegant pulpit Bible and Hymn-book presented to the pastor. Every one is struck with the great improvement of the chapel. These alterations have been effected at a cost of about 1,400*l.*—towards which the church and congregation have either given or promised nearly 1,100*l.* The chapel was re-opened on Wednesday, 23rd of November, when the Rev. John Graham, of Craven Chapel, preached in the afternoon; and the Rev. F. J. Sharr, Wesleyan minister, of Worcester, in the evening. On Lord's Day, 27th November, the Rev. Alfred C. Thomas, minister of the chapel, preached; and on Tuesday evening, the 29th, the Rev. William Brock preached to the young. The proceeds of these services, including tea gratuitously provided by the ladies of the congregation, amounted to 82*l.* The congregation, although neither numerous nor rich, has raised for school-rooms, chapel debt, and alterations, in about four years, upwards of 3,200*l.*, with very little external aid.

**CHURCH OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.**—The services in connexion with the opening of the portion of the building in New Kent-road, which is to be known as the Church of the Pilgrim Fathers, that is already completed, were commenced on Sunday week, when three sermons were preached, by the Rev. Professor Newth, the Rev. Newman Hall, and the Rev. Dr. Waddington. On Wednesday the services were continued. The Rev. Samuel Martin preached in the afternoon; and in the evening, after tea, a public meeting was held, Mr. Apsley Pollatt presiding. The room in which these services were held, designated the "Pilgrim Hall," is a Gothic erection, rather narrow but long, and will accommodate, perhaps, from three to four hundred people; and appears to be intended for school-rooms and vestry when the main building is reared. Both on Sunday and on Wednesday the room was crowded. After singing and prayer, Mr. Pollatt delivered an energetic address on the history of the Pilgrim Fathers, and the great social and religious advantages that had resulted from their devotion to truth and conscience. He then went on to speak of the circumstances under which the present erection had been begun and prosecuted to a point that seemed to promise complete success. The Finance Committee were not prepared at present with a statement of their affairs, but he might mention that Dr. Waddington had brought home 500*l.* from America, and that when the rest that had been promised came to hand the stewards would render a faithful account. The late Lord Mayor, who had been a zealous friend of the undertaking, was not able to be present, on account of continued indisposition, which, however, was gradually disappearing. The Rev. George Rose, of Bermondsey, moved a resolution recognising the hand of Divine Providence in the preservation of the Church of the Pilgrim Fathers, and in the successful prosecution, amid many discouragements, of the present undertaking. Mr. W. H. Watson seconded the resolution, and expressed his hearty sympathy in the work, and his earnest desires that what had been so well begun amidst much difficulty and many

trials, might be carried on to a successful termination. He was himself connected with the erection of another chapel in the same neighbourhood, and felt that there need be no jealousy between his own friends and those of Dr. Waddington; for do all they could they would fail still to overtake the moral and spiritual necessities of the ever and vastly increasing population of the Metropolis. The Rev. John Adey, in a humorous and warm-hearted address, moved a resolution of thanks to the gentlemen who had aided the undertaking financially; which was seconded by Mr. Bennett, a member of the church, and cordially adopted. Dr. Waddington next gave an account of the origin and progress of the scheme with which his name had been so much connected, and disclaimed being the projector of it in any sense, and attributed the present position of affairs mainly to others, and to one lady especially. He believed they were now in a fair way to have their brightest anticipations realised. The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. John Olney, and Dr. Waddington was presented with a handsome Bible, as a memorial of the affection and love of his friends.

**ABERDEEN.**—The Rev. T. Gilfillan has received and accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of Blackfriars-street Congregational Church, Aberdeen, and intends to commence his labours there early in January.

**KNARESBOROUGH.**—Mr. R. R. Redman, of Airedale College, has accepted a unanimous and cordial invitation to become the pastor of the church and congregation worshipping in Windsor-lane Chapel, Knareborough, and purposes commencing his ministerial labours there in January next.

**BARNET.**—The ordination of the Rev. Joseph Fox, B.A., of New College, London, as pastor of the church assembling in Wood-street Chapel, Barnet, took place on Tuesday, December 6th. The Rev. W. Lawson Brown, of Totteridge, commenced the services by reading appropriate portions of Scripture and prayer. The Rev. Professor Newth, M.A., of New College, London, delivered a discourse on the principles of Congregational Nonconformity. The Rev. Robert Littler, of London, proposed the usual questions to the candidate for ordination, to which he gave suitable and satisfactory replies. The Rev. James Stratten, of London, offered the ordination prayer. The Rev. Joseph Fox, of Manchester, gave the address to the minister. In the evening, the Rev. Henry Allon, of Islington, preached to the church and congregation. The Revs. J. S. Smith, B.A., of Enfield, and W. Howell, of Finchley, took part in the services, and other ministers were present on the occasion. Mr. Fox enters on his new sphere of labour with encouraging prospects of usefulness.

**NORWICH.—ORDINATION SERVICES.**—The Rev. Edward S. Prout, M.A. (London), late of New College, was ordained on November 30, at Prince's-street Chapel, Norwich, as co-pastor with the Rev. John Alexander. The service in the morning was as follows:—The introductory discourse, founded on Matthew xviii. 19 and 20, was delivered by the Rev. R. Halley, D.D., principal of New College. Questions to the church and the pastor were proposed by the Rev. Edward Stallybrass, of Burnham Market, to which Mr. F. Figg, one of the deacons, and Mr. Prout replied. The ordination prayer was offered up by the Rev. J. Alexander, and the charge, from 1 Tim. iv. 16, was delivered by Mr. Prout's father, the Rev. Ebenezer Prout, Home Secretary of the London Missionary Society. In the evening the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Camden Town, preached to the church and congregation from Phil. ii. 14—16. The other parts of the services were conducted by the Revs. P. Colborne, G. Gould, J. Hallett, and T. A. Wheeler, of Norwich; A. Bourne, B.A., of Lowestoft; and W. Griffiths, M.A., of Yarmouth.

**SUDBURY.**—For some time past the ministerial brethren connected with the Evangelical churches in Sudbury have had a united prayer-meeting once a week; and with a view to encourage aggressive efforts on the part of their respective churches a united prayer-meeting was held in the school-room of the Baptist chapel on Monday, which was attended by 150 people, and is to be continued. On Sunday the Rev. J. H. Wilson, of London, preached twice in Friar's-street Chapel (Rev. Mr. Steer's) on Home Evangelisation to large and deeply interested congregations; and on Monday evening a public meeting was held in the same place, which was largely attended, for the purpose of taking steps for the formation of a general Christian Instruction Society, with local action. The Rev. Mr. Steer presided, and after a highly practical speech from Mr. Wilson, Mr. Steer expressed the obligations of the churches for his visit, and intimated that while no time would be lost in forming a general Christian Instruction Society, which would act as a central power to stimulate Christian effort in all the churches, each church would be expected to have its own organisation for district visitation and tract distribution, and to do its own work in its own way. The Rev. Mr. King, Rev. Mr. Bently, and Rev. Mr. Sowter led the devotional services of the evening; and the meeting separated evidently deeply impressed with the necessity and importance of individual Christian action in the service of God.

**WALSALL.**—The services in connexion with the ordination of the Rev. Richard Bulmer, of Airedale College, as pastor of the new Congregational church at the above place, commenced on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst., with a preliminary prayer-meeting, at which the Rev. J. Richards, of Stourbridge, presided. The Rev. W. Shillito, of Coventry, delivered an interesting address on the necessity of frequent earnest and believing prayer. The ordination took place on Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock,



when, besides those ministers announced to take part in the services, there were present the Revs. W. Bevan, Wolverhampton; J. Hammond and R. Ann, Handsworth; B. Way, Brewwood; D. Griffith, Chasbrook; G. B. Scott, Lichfield; G. Baker, Rugeley; P. Sibree, Birmingham; W. Shillito and P. Barker, Coventry; A. A. Cole and J. O. Clark (Wesleyan Superintendent), Walsall: also letters expressive of the most cordial sympathy, but regretting their inability to attend, were received from several ministers. The service was opened with reading and prayer by the Rev. J. Whewell, of Westbromwich, after which an admirable address on "The Principles of Church Polity" was delivered by the Rev. G. B. Johnson, of Edgbaston. The Rev. J. Richards put the usual question to the church relative to the circumstances which had led to the choice of their pastor, which was replied to by S. Stephens, Esq.; and in reply to the questions addressed to the Rev. R. Bulmer he gave a clear and lucid statement of the reasons which had led him to enter on the sacred work of the Christian ministry. The ordination prayer was offered with solemn fervency by the Rev. Professor Creak, M.A., of Airedale College; after which the Rev. Professor Fraser, LL.D., of Airedale College, delivered an affectionate charge to the young pastor. At two o'clock a cold collation was provided in the Baptist School-room, Goodall-street, which had been kindly lent for the occasion; after which the addresses were delivered by the Revs. W. Bevan, R. Ann, Dr. Fraser, G. B. Johnson, Professor Barker, Professor Creak, W. Shillito, P. Sibree, and others. In the evening, at seven o'clock, an eloquent sermon to the church and congregation was delivered by the Rev. Professor Barker, of Spring-hill College, at the conclusion of which the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered by the Rev. Professor Creak. The building, which is a beautiful Gothic structure, quite an ornament to the town, was erected about twelve months ago, at a cost (including the land) of about £5,000, and although the church and congregation was a new one, the place has already become "too strait," and the trustees have been compelled to erect galleries, which are now being constructed, and are expected to be completed early in February. Nearly the whole of the cost is already subscribed.

### Correspondence.

#### STATISTICS OF CHURCH AND DISSENT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Dr. Hume's letter scarcely requires a reply, but I wish to submit a proposal to him. The questions now at issue between us, viz., as to the numbers of the worshipping community and the relative proportions of worshipping Churchmen and Dissenters cannot be decided by controversy, but it can be decided by evidence. Dr. Hume is of opinion that Mr. Mann's hypothetical estimate is not a very dubious one; that to assume it to be so is "absurd," and that "it approaches the confines of moral certainty." I, on the contrary, with Mr. Mann himself, think it to be both "dubious" and "conjectural," and I also think it to be incorrect. Dr. Hume thinks, but I do not, that every Established and Roman Catholic church in the kingdom has, on an average, a hundred irregular and casual attendants for every hundred regular and stated attendants; Dr. Hume thinks, but I do not, that every Protestant non-established church has, on an average, seventy-five irregular and casual attendants for every hundred regular and stated attendants. These are the points at issue. They can be settled, I think, to a "moral certainty" by testing a dozen or two dozen town and country congregations of each class. I propose, therefore, to Dr. Hume to select, say, two dozen ordinary and settled congregations—one dozen connected with the Established Church, and one dozen with Protestant Dissenters—and to send to their respective ministers a joint circular stating the questions at issue, and desiring their testimony upon them. The congregations to be in different towns. Dr. Hume to select the Churchmen, I to select the Dissenters, and the result to be published in your columns. I think this will be considered to be a fair proposal. Dr. Hume can send his reply to it either through your columns or to my private address.

Allow me to add that I fully agree with you concerning Dr. Hume's vindication of himself from the charge of a wilful mis-statement of the authority for the statistics which have been made the subject of so much controversy. Both as a gentleman and as a Christian his word is quite sufficient on this point. As gentlemen and as Christians, Dissenters of all classes will accept it. Those, however, who concocted the paragraph in the newspapers have yet to settle their account with their consciences and the public.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

H. S. S.

Croydon, Dec. 20th.

#### OUR TAXATION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Now that the question of a revision of our present system of taxation is once more occupying a prominent place in public attention, may I be allowed to suggest a plan that has long appeared to me to merit, at least, serious consideration.

Let the indirect taxes specified by Mr. Bright in his recent speech at Liverpool, as producing an annual revenue of about 20,000,000*l.*, be abolished; and substitute in their stead a house-tax, to be levied on all house-

holders paying sufficient rental to qualify them for the borough franchise.

If it be objected that this tax would fall heaviest on those least able to pay it, viz., men with large families, this objection might be obviated in the following manner:—Let the full nominal rate of the tax be charged only on unmarried householders, and let every married householder be allowed to deduct one-sixth from the rate on account of his wife, and one-twelfth on account of every child under eighteen years of age.

Thus, supposing the full nominal amount of the rate were 8*s.* in the pound, an unmarried householder would pay the full rate of 8*s.*, a householder with a wife and four children would pay 4*s.*, while one with a wife and ten children (under the stipulated age) would altogether escape.

The tax would, of course, fall indirectly upon lodgers, as the price of lodgings would rise in consequence of its imposition.

I am well aware that objections may be raised to this as well as to every other plan of taxation that can be devised. Some of these would, however, I think, disappear on further examination; others might be obviated in the practical carrying out the details of the proposed scheme; while none, it appears to me, would be sufficient to counterbalance the obvious advantages to be derived from the abolition of the present system of indirect taxation, entailing, as it does, much hindrance to trade, and a large increase in the price of the necessaries and comforts of life.

The income-tax might be abolished in a similar manner, by substituting in its stead an additional rate of house-tax to be levied on all householders paying a rental exceeding, say, 25*l.* per annum.

Yours respectfully,

J. R. LEONARD.

Southampton, Dec. 10, 1859.

#### BOND-STREET CHAPEL, BIRMINGHAM.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Allow me to reply briefly to the letter of R. H. J., respecting Bond-street Chapel.

I ask who has a better right to the chapel than the church that meets in it? R. H. J. considers the denomination has; but what is the distinctive principle of the denomination?—"That every church has a right to manage its own affairs. He refers to 'the method which obtains among Congregationalists.' Well, what is this method? To 'protest against subscription to any human formularies as a term of communion:' to manifest 'their jealousy of subscription to creeds and articles, and their disapproval of the imposition of any human standard, whether of faith or discipline.'" "They believe that human traditions, fathers and councils, canons and creeds, possess no authority over the faith and practice of Christians;" "that the New Testament authorises every Christian Church to elect its own officers, to manage all its own affairs, and to stand independent of, and irresponsible to, all authority, saving that only of the supreme and Divine Head of the Church, the Lord Jesus Christ;" and "that no church nor union of churches has any right or power to interfere with the faith or discipline of any other church, further than to separate from such as in faith or practice depart from the Gospel of Christ." I quote from the "Declaration of Faith, Order, and Discipline" issued by the Congregational Union in 1833. Concerning the Baptists, Mr. Horace Mann affirms: their churches are "as independent of each other as the churches of the Independents."

From the tone of his letter, I presume R. H. J. would scarcely agree with "the method which obtains among Congregationalists," but that he would rather bring it in that we should not be so independent and irresponsible, saving that only of the supreme and Divine head.

It may be a proper thing to bring others besides us to trial, if the "sufficient, certain, and infallible" rule of faith and practice be the "Bible and the Title Deeds," or I may say the *Title Deeds and the Bible*.

An examination of the Pen Stanton records, as published by the Hanserd Knollys Society, may convince R. H. J. that in going back to what they deem the practice of the Apostles and early Christians, the Bond-street church is much more like the baptized churches of the seventeenth century, than it was before. In those records he will find a plurality of Elders—baptism without delay, upon confession, and without an "experience" before the Church—mutual teaching, and the discountenancing of the singing of God's praise by unbelievers. He will not find there any deference to human creeds, not any pew rents, not any begging of ungodly persons to support Christ's cause: neither will he find there that "Brother Henry Denne" is styled the Reverend, or that any one of the churches called itself a "Baptist" church. The Baptist churches of 1859 can claim but little kinship to the "baptized churches" of 1644—1720.

We are satisfied with calling ourselves a Church of Christ, and so were they. Why should not those now called "Baptists" be? And why should they prefer to wander from the good pattern? Even tried by the Baptist Confession, we should stand better approved than many of them. And tried by the practices of the godly baptized believers of the seventeenth century, we should stand approved—*Baptists* condemned.

We are no "new sect," but of the sect which was inaugurated on the day of Pentecost, see Acts 2nd chap. 38th to the 42nd verse.

We hold our faith and our conscience more dear to us than the bricks and mortar of our chapel; but until some more Christianlike or at least more common-sense reasons than those of R. H. J., shall teach us otherwise, we can and shall, with a clear conscience, hold our chapel also.

With thanks for your space, I am, Sir,  
A DEACON OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST,  
Meeting in Bond-street Chapel, Birmingham.  
32, Icknield-street, Birmingham,  
Dec. 12, 1859.

#### THE VOLUNTEER RIFLE MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—May I beg the favour of insertion for a few remarks upon the letter signed "Henry Richard," in your last week's paper. With the greatest respect for the writer of that letter, I must say that in my opinion, he takes rather a one-sided view of the question of volunteer rifle corps. Perhaps this arises partly from

your correspondent's preconceived notions on the general subject of national armaments, and partly from his having taken no part in the movement itself, nor having come in contact with those who have deemed it their duty to take part in or to promote the formation of volunteer rifle corps.

That these may prove a source of danger and demoralisation, as well as of defence, cannot be denied; but so may, and so does, to some extent, our army and navy; yet we do not, on that account, propose to do without an army and navy—we rather seek to reform and reorganise those services, so that incapacity, however high-born, may be kept in the background, and merit, wherever found, may be duly honoured and rewarded. We seek to have the services made as efficient and managed as economically as possible to insure that all connected with them shall be dealt with in a spirit of justice and good faith, from the general to the private. Your correspondent will, I presume, admit that we must have an army and navy; and if so, it is surely better to have them efficient, and composed of respectable men, than inefficient, and composed mainly of the "scum" of society, as is too much the case at present. Because some "out-door paupers," from interested motives, but under loud protestations of patriotism, seek unwarrantably to increase our naval and military expenditure, and to keep up an invasion panic, are we to shut our eyes to the real dangers of our position? Are we to put down all the sayings and doings of our aristocracy, our naval and military men, and of that portion of our middle classes who have taken part in this movement, to unworthy and selfish motives? How would we like our political doings to be judged of in this spirit?

That invasion is quite a possible contingency (however unlikely), we recognise by the very fact that we have an army, and especially a navy. It is impossible, however, that these can be sufficiently numerous to form an effectual defence against foreign invasion, and if it were possible, the remedy would be worse than the disease. That any invader daring to set foot on our shores would ultimately be repulsed, I have no doubt whatever, even under present circumstances; but what frightful sufferings would have to be endured by thousands of innocent persons, and how many noble and valuable lives would be fruitlessly sacrificed before such a result could be accomplished? What havoc might not be wrought by the Brigand-Liberator and his ruffian army before his career could be effectually checked?

If then we desire to be in a position of safety, so far as we can be by adopting the best means which God puts within our power for self-defence, what better course can we adopt than to arm and train the bulk of our working and middle classes for this purpose? We have police and handcuffs and prisons for maintaining law and order among ourselves—special constables for the preservation of the public peace from the attacks of the riotous and unruly at home—let us have volunteer soldiers for the preservation of peace from the attacks of foreign brigands, come from whatever quarter or call themselves by whatever name they may. That there are elements of danger in such a proceeding is evident, and these have been very ably and carefully pointed out by your correspondent. They are inseparable from any movement of the kind—all power is dangerous—it may be used for evil as well as for good. Education is dangerous in this way: your accomplished, educated blackguard is a far more dangerous character than he who can neither read nor write. The presence and influence of good men in connexion with all movements of this kind, not in themselves evil, will best serve to keep the dangerous element in abeyance—their absence will tend to its development, and perhaps predominance. Unless we hold that a resort to arms under any circumstances is wrong, I do not see that we are justified in holding aloof from the volunteer movement. But let us see that so far as we are concerned, and so far as our influence extends, the sword be borne only for "a terror to evil doers." Depend upon it the time has not yet arrived when they can be kept in check without it.

What may be the general character of the persons composing the rifle corps which have come within the sphere of your correspondent's observation I do not know, but I do know that here and in other parts of Scotland with which I am acquainted, the movement includes persons in all ranks of society, and of all sorts of religious and political opinions. The movement is a public one, and open to all—of course to "gentle idlers" of no religious or political opinions, among the rest. Within the circle of my own acquaintance, however, I happen to know of many business men and earnest "political Dissenters" at first hostile or indifferent to the movement, who have slowly and deliberately made up their minds as to its necessity and importance, and who are now taking an active part in it. Our rifle corps in this quarter, at least, are largely, if not mainly composed of the best of the middle and working classes, whose age and occupations permit of their becoming volunteers. Persons who like myself are at the head of large public works, and have serious business responsibilities resting upon them—lawyers, bankers, merchants, warehousemen, shopkeepers and working men, deem it their duty to devote four or five hours a week to military training, and to subscribe money according to their ability.

Unlike the regular army, all our interests and sympathies are identified with the preservation of peace at home and abroad, with the reduction of oppressive and annually increasing taxation on the plea of "national defences." Albeit many of us have but little time or inclination for mere display or playing at soldiers, nor have we I hope any intention of sinking the citizen and the Christian in the volunteer. But if the movement be right and necessary in itself, let us not stand aloof from it, and thereby leave it in the hands of men who will do their best to make it a mere appendage of the landed aristocracy—a means of withdrawing the attention of its members from intellectual and moral culture—from needed reforms in Church and State—in short, a means of lessening their interest in and making them forget their rights and duties as citizens and Christians. Rather by joining in it personally where possible, and otherwise by our influence, let us seek to infuse into it a manly and independent spirit, to laugh down all snobishness and toadyism, to keep it pure as far as possible from all corrupt influences and class prejudices. So we shall help to make it a permanent, cheap, and efficient means of national defence, the ultimate effect of which will undoubtedly be to greatly reduce our own standing army (and perhaps those of Europe) and put an end to the periodical "cowardly panics" which now afford such



invaluable and inexhaustible political capital to certain classes of our public men and legislators.

I am, with the greatest respect, yours truly,

A VOLUNTARY AND VOLUNTEER.

Stirlingshire, Dec. 13, 1859.

#### DR. ANDREW THOMSON ON THE IRISH REVIVALS.

At the last monthly meeting of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, Dr. Thomson read an address on this subject. The address was classified under the heads of (1), the facts and features of the movement; (2), several of the physical accompaniments connected with it; and (3), some of the important lessons to be gathered from it. Under the first of these heads, the address noticed the greatly increased attendance upon the means of grace on the Sabbath and week days—it being computed that nearly a fourth had been added to all the churches, and that nearly 100,000 persons had been affected by the movement—the revived and earnest devotional spirit and living and vigorous piety of the people; and the profound anxiety evinced on the subject of religion by multitudes outside the Church, the healing of alienations, and the extinction of hereditary feuds, and also the diminution of crime were clearly pointed out; and when speaking of the physical accompaniments, such as strong mental emotion, prostrations, delusions, extravagances, and excesses, and even deceptions, the address said that these were wholly disproportioned to the cases of awakening which had occurred without anything of this kind taking place. Even some good men had stumbled on account of the mingling elements of the work, while the very magnitude of the work itself had led some to regard it with incredulity. As to the lessons to be drawn from the revival, the address said the power and grace of the Holy Spirit were here remarkably seen in the conversion of souls, and the movement ought to teach them profound dissatisfaction with their own spiritual condition. Perhaps they had thought lightly of other churches, glorying that their Church was free from the bonds and trammels of the State, and perhaps forgetting that there was the powerful bondage to be shunned of formality, worldliness, and the pleasures of this life. They ought to be stimulated by what had occurred in the churches in Ireland, and see to it that it was not the ebb-tide of religion with them. Another important lesson to be learned from the revival movement was with respect to the power of prayer. Silent prayer should be greatly increased, prayer-meetings should be multiplied by hundreds over the land, and they who feared the Lord should speak often one to another. Another important lesson had respect to the suitability and sufficiency of the Gospel of Christ. One of the ominous tendencies of their age was a kind of poetical sentimental craving on the part of many, on the one hand, to be satisfied by means of symbolism in ecclesiastical architecture, and the introduction of novelty and ritualism into the Christian worship; or, on the other, a craving after an indefinite and vague intellectualism in the preaching of the Gospel which would not rouse the conscience nor mould the life. They had, however, seen in this revival what mighty effects had flown from the simple preaching of the Gospel. Another lesson, and a most obvious and outstanding one, to be gathered from the revival, was the power for good possessed by the private members of the Church; for in Ireland the great work had not been left to ministers, but had been extended by one individual bringing his influence to bear upon his friend and neighbour. The sister island was now to them more a sister island than ever in consequence of this movement. A number of members of Presbytery (says the *Scottish Press*) spoke in strong terms of the ability and eloquence of the address, expressed their thanks to Dr. Thomson, who had written it; and it was agreed unanimously and cordially to approve of it, besides ordering it to be printed at a cheap rate, under the superintendence of the committee, and to circulate it amongst all their congregations.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**—The Christmas entertainments, commencing on the great holiday, Boxing-day, will be varied and extensive. The nave and great transept will be fitted up with stalls for exhibitors, and during the holidays a fancy fair will be constantly held. The ample space at the Crystal Palace affords room for an extensive display of articles suitable to the approaching season. At dusk it will be brilliantly lighted up with varied gas devices, a delightful evening promenade, secured from wet and cold. A huge Christmas tree will be placed in the centre of the building, which will be decorated with holly and evergreens, and a profusion of flags. The new hall for lectures and concerts is nearly finished, and will be opened by Mr. Pepper with a new and complete series of dissolving views and photographic illustrations. The Christmas recreations will be provided by Mr. Nelson Lee, who has been commissioned to provide a round of amusement from morning till night. The Campbell Minstrels, from St. James's Hall, a ballet troupe, the grotesque singing of Mackney and Sam Collins, with athletic magic performances, will be represented on a stage in the great transept. At dark, laughable shadows and phantasmagoric views will be exhibited. In addition to the gas devices, a large number of illuminated lanterns will be displayed. During the holiday period, the Crystal Palace Company will grant tickets at extension rates to large clubs, schools, and societies. There is no doubt that very large attendances may be looked for.

#### Foreign and Colonial.

##### FRANCE.

Prince Metternich, in presenting his *lettres de créance* to the Emperor, delivered a speech, in which he said:—

The Emperor had commanded him most particularly to convince the Emperor of the high price he attached to his personal friendship, adding that it would be agreeable to his Majesty to see the completion and consolidation of the relations of good understanding and intimacy with which the general interests of Europe are so closely connected.

The Emperor replied:—

I have the firm hope that the relations which have been so happily re-established between the Emperor of Austria and myself, cannot but become more friendly by an attentive examination of the interests of the two countries. Since I have seen the Emperor I attach a great value to his personal friendship. The sincere agreement between us will be facilitated by the choice of a representative whose conciliatory spirit is known, and who has so many titles to my confidence and my esteem.

The life of Prince Jérôme Napoleon appears to be in danger. The *Moniteur* of Thursday says:—“Yesterday, Prince Jérôme Napoleon was again attacked with inflammation of the lungs. His state was very grave, and caused serious apprehensions. The Emperor and Empress have visited his Imperial Highness.” Subsequent bulletins state that the health of the Prince had improved. The report on Monday was:—“Last night the improvement in Prince Jérôme's health continued.”

On the 1st of January the Emperor will receive the corps diplomatique and the legislative bodies.

The *Moniteur* publishes an article explaining the law on the press, the wisdom and necessity of which, it says, have been proved by eight years' exercise.

A correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* mentions a rumour that the Emperor's speech to the Austrian Ambassador was in reality still more friendly than the *Moniteur's* report of it; that one or two phrases to which it was not wished to give an official character were suppressed; but that the Emperor did, in point of fact, tell Prince R. de Metternich that the preliminaries of Villafranca were the bases of the re-establishment of peace in Europe.

It appears from a Governmental lithographic correspondence that rumour has spoken of the project for lowering the tariff having been withdrawn from the Council of State. This report is contradicted, but it is at the same time admitted that in consequence of the Finance Minister thinking that the reform is not at the present moment “opportune,” it has been adjourned.

On Friday, the Emperor received the Papal Nuncio, who presented to his Majesty a letter from the Holy Father, which declared that he is willing to be represented at the Congress, having full confidence in the loyalty and firmness of the Eldest Son of the Church, to whom God has entrusted the mission to protect the patrimony of St. Peter against illegal covetousness.

The *France Centrale* of Blois has received a second warning for having protested against the first, which was given the other day. This is a novelty in the history of “warnings.”

A letter from Tours says that since her acquittal Mlle. Angelina Lemoine, who, as stated in our last, was tried a few days ago for the murder of her infant and acquitted, has received several offers of marriage; she will, however, be delivered over to the custody of her father, who intends to place her in a convent during her minority. Fétis, the coachman, received a *douceur* of 100 francs while the trial was going on for going to a photographer's to sit for his portrait. The house at Chinon which Mlle. and Mlle. Lemoine inhabited is advertised for sale, and crowds of people go every day to look at it. A correspondent writes that on the chimney-piece in the drawing-room there are two porcelain vases, in the style of the Empire, representing subjects which have a strange bearing on the doings that went on in the autumn of 1858, and led to such a tragical conclusion. The mottoes on these two vases are, “Comment l'esprit vient aux filles” and “Comment l'esprit vient aux garçons.” It is said that Angelina Lemoine has been placed in St. Michael's Convent—a sort of Magdalen Hospital.

Advices received from Algiers state that the formal opening of the railway to Blidah had taken place.

The *Moniteur* publishes a narrative of the execution of three Englishmen by the French commandant in New Caledonia, M. Saisset, which does not differ materially from that of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, except that the fact of their being Englishmen is suppressed. They are simply called whites and Europeans.

A letter from Paris, dated Saturday, says:—“The cold in Paris is most intense. At six o'clock this morning Chevalier's thermometer marked 11 degrees below zero. The Seine is blocked up by heavy masses of ice which, if the present temperature should continue but a few hours longer, will adhere together, and the river will be frozen over. It is quite as cold in the south of France as in the north.”

##### THE CONGRESS.

The *Pays* states that the opening of the Congress will definitely take place on the 20th January.

A telegram from Turin, dated Saturday, states that General Dabormida has officially communicated to the French Government that Count Cavour and the Chevalier Desambrois will be the representatives of Sardinia at the Congress. In order that he may be present at the approaching opening of the

Chambers, General Dabormida does not leave Turin. There will be no Ministerial change in Sardinia.

Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne is designated as second plenipotentiary of France at the Congress.

Prince Metternich has officially informed the French Government of the nomination of Count Rechberg as first plenipotentiary of Austria at the Congress.

The *Patrie* states positively that Cardinal Antonelli will attend the Congress, and that he will arrive in Paris on the 4th of January.

The Marquis d'Antonini, the Neapolitan Minister who had been summoned by the King of Naples a fortnight ago, returned to Paris on Sunday. He is the bearer of the consent of the Neapolitan Government to the project of an Italian confederation. M. d'Antonini will be second plenipotentiary of Naples at the Congress.

It was said that Prince Gortschakoff refusing to come in person, unless England was also represented by a Cabinet Minister, Count Kisseleff has been nominated first, and M. Balabine second, plenipotentiary of Russia at the Congress, but a despatch from St. Petersburg says:—“The French ambassador, the Duke de Montebello, has communicated to the Russian Government the wish of his sovereign, that the functions of first plenipotentiary of Russia at the Congress may be entrusted to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Prince Gortschakoff has replied by telegraph to Paris that he will take into consideration the wish of France.” The prince is expected in Paris between the 7th and 10th of January.

The *Patrie* says that Count Lavradio and Count Paiva Pereira, the Portuguese ambassadors at London and Paris, will represent Portugal at the Congress. M. Mon, the Spanish ambassador, has left Paris for Madrid, and will return to Paris to assist at the Congress.

A Paris letter in the *Indépendance Belge* states: “The republic of San Marino has made an application through its representative, Count d'Avigdor, to take part in the Congress, in order to there defend the cause of Central Italy.”

The Swiss Federal Council intends to ask at the Congress that the neutrality of Savoy may be guaranteed by the Italian Confederation, as it already is by Piedmont, in virtue of the treaties of 1815.

According to the *Pays* the Pope made it a condition precedent to entering Congress that the integrity of his States, including the Romagna, should be guaranteed.

##### ITALY.

A Swiss, M. de Tavel, though disavowed by Count Walewski, is working in Italy on behalf of the Emperors of France and Austria and their preliminaries of Villafranca. His mission is said to meet with no success whatever.

A national association has been founded at Turin by members of the Left and Left Centre, to instruct the electors, and to promote, under the auspices of Italian liberty and independence, the development of constitutional rights.

In an address to the women of Lombardy and Venetia, Garibaldi invites them to take a part in providing arms for the Italian volunteers, as in doing so they will contribute “to the redemption of a people which refuses any longer to be the slave of foreign masters, and feels itself worthy to sit by the side of the other States of Europe.”

The *Times* correspondent at Florence thus outlines a scheme for the settlement of Italy, said to have been concerted between France and Austria for the acceptance of Congress:—

Austria to give up Venetia, to be governed as an “independent” State by the Archduke Ferdinand of Tuscany,—an “independence” which should not, however, of course, withdraw the State from Imperial Austrian protection; Parma, Modena, and Tuscany to be united in one State under the sceptre of a Prince (French or Russian), to be appointed by Congress; the Legations to return to the allegiance of the Pontiff; this latter, it is well understood, to adopt such reforms as would reconcile his subjects to his rule, and render a foreign occupation unnecessary. It would be well, I repeat, if, before they come to their deliberations on some motion of this nature, the Paris negotiators would take the trouble to study the Italian question by personal observation. It would be well if they reflected what the resolutions of previous congresses, at Vienna, Verona, and Laybach, have led to the world to.

A Turin letter of the 11th in the *Débats* says:—“Facts are now passing in the Duchy of Modena which are not without significance. Nearly all the great families attached to the Grand Duke are leaving the country and selling their estates. Among those mentioned as having taken this step are the Marquises Coccapani, Baol, Melipoli, Galliani; Counts Molza, Gandini, Abbati, Galvani, Falcini, Bellentani, &c.”

The *Prussian Gazette* affirms that the Pope has given a positive promise to effect reforms. It asserts that there exists an obligatory act by which the Holy Father formally pledges himself to increase the Finance-Consulta by a certain number of members freely elected, and to give it more extended attributions. The body in question, it is said, is to have not only the right of examining the various articles of the budget (with the exception of the Pope's civil list), but a deliberative voice in the matter. In addition, the journal mentioned above declares that the communal organisation is to undergo notable modifications, as the municipal functionaries are to be selected exclusively among the laity, and their powers are to be increased.

A Vienna letter, in the *Hamburg News* says, recruiting is still going on for the Papal army, and



from that some good to the city may arise, as it will get rid of a certain number of those individuals who have too elastic ideas on the subject of other people's property. Not more, however, than 300 men have as yet started for the Pontifical States.

The Cardinal Vicar of Rome has issued an edict, forbidding ladies to go to church in crinoline. The confessor is to forbid them to present themselves at the altar to take the sacrament unless they are dressed in a simple manner.

Letters received from Naples state that during the night between the 12th and 13th instant numerous arrests, including several eminent persons, were made. The persons arrested are accused of having clandestinely printed journals, and of having supported a subscription in behalf of General Garibaldi, several documents concerning which have been seized. The police were searching for the distributors of the photographic portraits of Agésilano Milano. The Sardinian Consul had been momentarily arrested, by mistake, but was set at liberty.

#### AUSTRIA.

The report of an intended abdication of the Emperor is said by a Vienna telegram to be totally unfounded. The *Globe's* Paris correspondent mentions the Archduchess Sophia, formerly of Vienna, now of Prague, as the authoress of the scheme for the abdication. The statement that the Archduke Maximilian would be absent from Austria two years is likewise false. The journey of his Imperial Highness to the Brazils will only occupy six months.

In the last Cabinet Council presided over by the Emperor it was resolved that in the next budget a reduction of thirty-eight millions of florins shall be made in the expenses of the war department.

It is stated that Austria is about to proceed to a complete disarmament.

A letter from Vienna, in the *Prussian Gazette*, says:—"The Government appears more and more resolved not to allow the agitation in Hungary which has suddenly arisen to continue. It has ordered the 5th corps d'armée, which is now in Italy, to proceed to Hungary, to be at the disposition of the Archduke Albert." The *Times* Vienna correspondent writes:—"About ten days ago you were told by me that the Archduke Albert had proposed to place Hungary in a state of siege, but an assurance was yesterday given me that it was his Imperial Highness who protested against such an extreme measure."

A society of Hungarian ladies intends to present fifty-two arm-chairs to the National Museum at Pesth. On each of these chairs, which are to be placed in the state-room of the museum, will be embroidered the arms of a Hungarian county. Some of the ladies residing in Transylvania intend to imitate the example of their Hungarian sisters, and, consequently, the Museum at Klausenburg will soon be in possession of a set of chairs with the arms of the eight Transylvanian counties and of one Hungarian and five Szekler districts embroidered on them.

#### GERMANY.

There is a great agitation in Baden against the Concordat, although two-thirds of the inhabitants of that Grand Duchy are Roman Catholics. It daily becomes more evident that the wholesale importation of Jesuits into Germany has given great offence to its enlightened inhabitants.

In Saturday's sitting of the Federal Diet at Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, the proposals of the Wurzburg Conference were brought forward. They are as follows:—1st, the publication of the proceedings of the Federal Diet; 2nd, a common civil and criminal legislation; 3rd, a common law of domicile; 4th, a revision of the federal military constitution, by increasing the federal army organically and not numerically; and 5th, the fortification of the coasts of the Northern and Baltic Seas. The Christmas vacation of the Federal Diet has been declared, and will continue to the 5th of January.

#### DENMARK.

A telegram from Copenhagen says the royal palace of Fredericksburg is in flames. The King himself directs the extinguishment of the fire.

#### SWEDEN.

On Saturday, an enthusiastic demonstration of the citizens of Stockholm in favour of the Italian people took place. The Diet has unanimously resolved to present an address to the King requesting his Majesty to defend at the Congress the right of the Italian people to decide their own affairs.

#### HAMBURG.

At the sitting of the Common Council on Saturday, all the speakers, with one exception, declared the proposal of the Senate, concerning the Constitution, as perfectly impracticable. The Left demanded the immediate rejection of the proposal and the nomination of a committee to elaborate, according to the views of the citizens, such changes as might be admissible. The Centre moved that before rejecting the proposition, a special committee should be appointed to inquire into and report on the question. This motion was agreed to, and a committee was then elected.

#### RUSSIA.

Mohamed Amit, the principal chief of the mountaineers of the right wing of the Caucasus, has submitted—the consequence of which is the submission of the whole people of that country. The Czar has raised General Barialinski to the rank of marshal.

A letter of the 11th from Berlin says:—"Every letter from the Polish frontier speaks of the profound discontent existing in that country, as also in Lithuania and Volhynia, since all the hopes built upon the accession of the Emperor Alexander were overthrown. Hardly a political concession made to Russia has been extended to Poland; the Polish press is mute; the Polish nobility is not allowed to meet and form any organisation like the Russian; and its opinion is not asked on questions of reform, though far more favourable to the cause of reform than the nobles of Russia. Not one of the amnestied exiles who have returned has been put again in possession of his estates."

#### SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The following telegrams give some information as to the progress of the war in Africa:—

MADRID, Dec. 13.

The third corps d'armée has disembarked at Ceuta. General Prim has been attacked on the road to Tetuan. The Moors were repulsed with great loss. The Spanish had forty killed and wounded.

MADRID, Dec. 14.

Yesterday, the Spanish expeditionary army was reinforced by 4,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry. It is stated that in all the combats which have at present taken place the Moors have lost 5,000 men. Cholera prevails fearfully at Tetuan.

MADRID, Dec. 16.

Yesterday, 15,000 Moors attacked the left redoubt. General Ros de Olano surrounded them with his right wing, and drove them back at the point of the bayonet. Our artillery inflicted great loss upon them. Our troops, as they invariably do, displayed great valour. Generals Gasit and Garcia particularly distinguished themselves. The enemy lost 1,500 men; we had 30 killed and 126 wounded.

MADRID, Dec. 17.

The division of General Prim has taken a position two leagues from the general encampment in order to protect the works for opening a road to Tetuan. The division of General Ros Olano has been placed to the right of this road. The defeat of the enemy yesterday has produced discouragement in the Moroccan army.

Private letters from Cadiz received in Paris state that the plan of the Spaniards is to attack Tetuan on two sides simultaneously—by land from Ceuta, and by sea by the river of Tetuan. The bad state of the sea and the defensive measures adopted by the Moors will render the attempt very difficult. It has been ascertained that Tetuan is defended by earthenworks and redans as Sebastopol was, constructed with a degree of skill not to have been expected from the Moors.

#### IONIAN ISLANDS.

The Ionian Parliament was opened by the Lord High Commissioner in person, on the 10th instant. The Representatives of the Ionian people were assembled to the number of thirty, thus presenting a deficit of twelve out of the forty-two representatives of which the House is composed. It was generally asserted that the delegates of the Ionian people purposed manifesting their non-recognition of the Lord High Commissioner's right to open the session by either leaving the Assembly on his arrival, or by absenting themselves therefrom altogether. But the members present did neither one nor the other; but received his Excellency with all courtesy; four of their number proceeding to the steps of the house to welcome his Excellency on alighting from his carriage, and ushering him respectfully into the Chamber. Signor Lombardo, one of the members for Corfu, however, sent in a declaration in writing, stating that he absented himself because he did not wish by his presence to recognise the right of the Lord High Commissioner to attend the deliberations of the free and independent Ionian State; and the other members who were present made a declaration, stating that they did not stay away in order not to impede public business, but that they protested against the right of the Lord High Commissioner to intervene.

#### TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople, to the 7th inst., announce positively that on the preceding Thursday M. Thouvenel had remitted a note to the Porte, containing an official demand for a firman favourable to the Suez Canal project of M. de Lesseps. The ambassadors of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Sardinia simultaneously supported that demand according to their instructions. A Council of Ministers was then held. Fuad Pacha confessed that he had personally engaged himself to refuse the authorisation to the canal project. The Grand Vizier declared he would not recognise such engagements. After a stormy discussion the Ministers agreed to request the Powers which had made the above demand to come to an understanding with England on the matter. The Porte is now deliberating whether it would be convenient to bring the Suez Canal question before all the great Powers.

Sir Henry Bulwer had been received by the Sultan, and had numerous conferences with the Ministers.

The Circassians continued to emigrate in great numbers.

The official journal publishes an article, showing the necessity of intervention in Servia.

#### AMERICA.

##### EXECUTION OF JOHN BROWN.

John Brown, the leader of the Harper's Ferry rebellion, was executed at Charlestown, Virginia, on the 3rd inst. He met his fate with perfect composure. There was an imposing military display at

the scene of execution, but no attempt at rescue was made.

The event is thus described in a telegram from Charlestown:—

CHARLESTOWN, DEC. 2.—The prisoner was brought out of gaol at eleven o'clock. Before leaving, he bid adieu to all his fellow-prisoners, and was very affectionate to all except Cook. He charged Cook with having deceived and misled him in relation to the support he was to receive from the slaves. He was led to believe that they were ripe for insurrection, and had found that his representations were false. Cook denied the charge, but made little reply.

The prisoner then told the sheriff he was ready. His arms were pinioned, and, with a black slouched hat on, and the same clothes he wore during the trial, he proceeded to the door, apparently calm and cheerful. As he came out, the six companies of infantry, and one troop of horse, with General Taliaferro, and his entire staff, were deploying in front of the gaol, whilst an open waggon, with a pine box, in which was a fine oak coffin, was waiting for him. He looked round and spoke to several persons he recognised, and, walking down the steps, took a seat on the coffin box, along with the gaoler, Avis. He looked with interest on the fine military display, but made no remark. The waggon moved off flanked by two files of riflemen in close order. On reaching the field the military had already full possession. Pickets were stationed and the citizens kept back at the point of the bayonet from taking any position but that assigned them. Through the determined persistence of Dr. Rawlings, of *Frank Leslie's News*, the order excluding the press was partially rescinded, and they were assigned a position near the Major-General's staff. The prisoner walked up the steps firmly, and was the first man on the gallows. Avis and Sheriff Campbell stood by his side, and after shaking hands and bidding an affectionate adieu, he thanked them for their kindness. The cap was then put on his face, and the rope around his neck. Avis asked him to step forward on the trap. He replied, "You must lead me; I cannot see." The rope was adjusted, and the military order given. "Not ready yet." The soldiers marched, counter-marched, and took position as if an enemy was in sight, and were thus occupied for nearly ten minutes, the prisoner standing all the time. Avis inquired if he was not tired. Brown said, "No, not tired, but don't keep me waiting longer than necessary." He was swung off at fifteen minutes past eleven. A slight grasping of the hands and twitching of the muscles was seen, and then all was quiet. The body was several times examined, and the pulse did not cease until thirty-five minutes had passed. The body was then cut down, placed in a coffin, and conveyed under military escort to the depot, where it was put into a car, to be carried to the ferry. All the arrangements were carried out with a precision and military strictness that was most annoying. The general conviction everywhere entertained was that the excitement about the rescue was an egregious hoax. Brown executed an instrument empowering Sheriff Campbell to administer on all property of his in the State, with directions to pay over the proceeds of the sale of the weapons, if recovered, to his widow and children. Sheriff Campbell bid the prisoner farewell, the latter returning thanks for the sheriff's kindness, and speaking of Captain Fate as a brave man. The prisoner was then taken to the cell of Copeland and Green. He told them to stand up like men, and not betray their friends. He then handed them a quarter of a dollar each, saying that he had no more use for money, and bid them adieu. He then visited Cook and Coppie, who were chained together, and remarked to Cook, "You have made false statements."—Cook asked, "What do you mean?"—Brown answered, "Why, by stating that I sent you to Harper's Ferry."—Cook replied, "Did you not tell me in Pittsburg to come to Harper's Ferry and see if Forbes had made any disclosures?"—Brown, "No, sir, you know I protested against your coming."—Cook replied, "Captain Brown, we remember differently," at the same time dropping his head. Brown then turned to Coppie, and said, "Coppie, you also made false statements, but I am glad to hear that you have contradicted them. Stand up like a man." He also handed him a quarter of a dollar. He shook both by the hand, and they parted. The prisoner was then taken to Stevens' cell, and they kindly interchanged greetings. Stevens—"Good bye, captain, I know you are going to a better land."—Brown replied, "I know I am." Brown told him to bear up and not betray his friends, giving him a quarter of a dollar. He did not visit Haslett, as he has always persisted in denying any knowledge of him. On reaching the field where the gallows was erected, the prisoner said, "Why are none but military allowed in the enclosure? I am sorry citizens have been put out." On reaching the gallows, he observed Mr. Hunter and Mayor Green standing near, to whom he said, "Gentlemen, good bye," his voice not faltering. While on the scaffold, Sheriff Campbell asked him if he would take a handkerchief, to drop as a signal when he was ready. He replied, "No, I do not want it; but do not detain me any longer than is absolutely necessary."

Shortly after the execution, and whilst the body was being taken to the depot, great excitement was raised by the arrival of a horseman announcing that Wheatland, the late residence of G. W. Turner, who was shot at Harper's Ferry, was on fire, and that the fire was extending to the farm and buildings of Mr. W. F. Turner. The latter, who was in town, said that he had left home at ten o'clock in the morning, and that several of his horses had died very suddenly, and also some of his sheep. He intended to have their stomachs analysed, as he believed them to have been poisoned. The excitement caused by this was very great.

The papers give long accounts of Brown's last interview with his wife, and say it was not very affecting, but was quite practical in its character. The execution gave rise to great excitement throughout the Northern States. At Boston much sympathy was expressed, and an immense meeting was held in the Fremont Temple, the walls of which were covered with mottoes bearing upon the event. In both branches of the Massachusetts Legislature a motion was made, immediately after prayers, to adjourn out of respect for Brown and the cause for which he suffered. Spicy debates ensued, but the motions were both negatived. At numerous towns



in New England bells were tolled, and other demonstrations of respect for the deceased indulged in.

The Governor of South Carolina had sent a message to the State Legislature, in which he recommends the establishment of a Southern confederacy in the event of a republican President being elected; in the House of Representatives of that State, resolutions were pending inviting the immediate formation of such a confederacy, and asking for official information as to the condition of the arsenals of the State, the strength of the militia, &c.

The *New York Herald*, in a despatch, pointing out the danger of a crisis at Washington, says:—

I understand the following programme has been substantially agreed upon by a number of leading Southern men in Congress, and out of Congress, to wit:—

First,—That in view of the Harper's Ferry abolition invasion and its extensive and alarming ramifications, and in view of the sympathies of the abolitionised Republican party for Old Brown, and of the threats of that party to reduce the South to submission, a special law shall be demanded of Congress for the future protection and security of the Southern States against all abolition conspirators, emissaries, and incendiaries.

Second,—That in default of some such congressional protection, the Southern members of houses shall withdraw from Washington and meet in a body in Richmond, Virginia, or some other convenient place, in view of the initial steps for an independent Southern confederacy.

The funeral of Washington Irving took place at Tarrytown, on the 1st instant, with every demonstration of respect. Business was suspended in the town, and nearly all the houses were draped with emblems of mourning. Over 5,000 persons passed through the church and took a last look at the face of the deceased, and many touching incidents occurred.

At Savannah, Georgia, a tradesman resident there for several years, but born in Massachusetts, had been tarred and feathered for having expressed abolition sentiments.

#### MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Both Houses of Congress assembled at Washington on the 5th instant, but as the House of Representatives had not succeeded in organising when the affair called, the President's message had not been sent in.

The Senate was opened with the usual formalities, and at the first opportunity Mr. Mason, of Virginia, offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee, to make a full and searching investigation into all the circumstances connected with the Harper's Ferry outbreak, and also to report what legislation is necessary for the future preservation of the peace of the country and the safety of the public property.

Mr. Trumbull said that he should move to extend the inquiry so as to include an investigation of the circumstances connected with the seizure of the Arsenal at Franklin, Missouri, during the Kansas "border ruffian" war.

Mr. Gwin gave notice of a bill for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific.

On the following day Mr. Mason's resolution was debated, but without result.

In the House of Representatives, immediately after the roll was called, an attempt was made to elect a speaker. A ballot was taken, and the result showed that sixteen candidates, embracing all the various shades of party politics, had been voted for without effecting a choice; which requires a clear majority of the votes cast. Mr. Boock, the nominee of the Democrats, received eighty-six votes; Mr. Sherman, Republican, sixty-six; Mr. Grow, Republican, forty-eight; Mr. Butler, an American (Know Nothing) Democrat, fourteen; and other smaller votes. After the ballot Mr. Grow withdrew his name, but no second effort had taken place. Mr. Clark, of Missouri, offered a resolution declaring in effect, that no member of Congress who has given his approval of a work called *Helper's "Impending Crisis"* (which bears upon the Harper's Ferry affair), or who has recommended it, is fit to be Speaker. The *New York Herald* says that "three-fourths of the Republican members have recommended this hand-book of insurrection." On the 6th inst., the action of the House was confined to a debate upon the proposition.

The municipal election in New York took place on the 6th inst., and resulted in the choice of Fernando Wood, Democrat, for mayor. The election was a most exciting one, there being three candidates in the field, but the day, nevertheless, passed off quietly.

#### THE SAN JUAN AFFAIR.

The United States revenue cutter, *Jefferson Davis*, arrived at Victoria on the 2nd of November with despatches from General Scott to Governor Douglass. General Scott arrived at Victoria on the 7th and left again a day or two thereafter for Fort Townsend, and he would take the steamer for San Francisco and there await further instructions from Washington. The papers make no mention of any interview having taken place between General Scott and Governor Douglass. The *Victoria Gazette*, of Nov. 10, says that the United States troops, with the exception of Captain Pickett's company, had withdrawn from the island of San Juan, by order of General Scott. Captain Provost and the officers of the British ship *Satellite* visited General Scott on board the steamer *Massachusetts*, while she was in the harbour of San Juan. The accounts from the Fraser River Mines are favourable. 105,000 dols. in gold were exported from Victoria during the month of October.

#### INDIA.

Dates from Calcutta are to the 8th ult. The *Englishman* says:—"No less than seven columns are now in motion on the Nepal frontier, with Jung Bahadur to boot, to surround and effectually destroy the remnant of the rebels. It seems certain that the Nana has escaped our retributive justice by a lingering death from fever. There was for a long time a strong suspicion of the reports about his illness, but it now appears that they were not mere false scents to lessen the vigilance of the hunters. A greater than we has brought him down."

The ex-King of Oude seems at last to have become resigned to his fate. The stern resolution with which he declined to sign away his sovereignty has given way, and we now hear of him, without a remonstrance or a murmur, recognising his position as no longer king of Oude, and mingling cheerfully among the loyal and busy subjects of her Majesty the Queen. Among the advertisements in the papers is one with his signature as plain "Waziet Alee, ex-King of Oude."

A final decree awards compensation to sufferers in the mutiny. "All who have lost immovable property are to receive half its value up to 1000, and a third of its value after that. Thus, if a planter's buildings were worth 3,000, he receives 1000, and 2,800 = 1,033. All who have lost moveable property are to receive only one-third its value, and that third is not to exceed 500. The Delhi Bank, therefore, and one or two more sufferers, will obtain practically no compensation at all."

Some Europeans, who served at Lucknow, have been rewarded with large grants out of the forfeited estates. All brigade-commands have been abolished. In future the senior officer will command the stations. Sir Hope Grant will command the expedition to China. Several Sikh regiments are to go.

#### CHINA.

News from China to 17th October is extremely meagre. Admiral Hope was at Hong Kong quite recovered. The French Admiral, who had been very ill, was likewise convalescent. Mr. Lay, who was wounded, it was thought mortally, at Canton, was also quite restored. All was quiet at Canton. It may be questioned whether the French troops in Cochin China can be spared quite so easily from thence as seems to be calculated upon in France. This latest account from thence is of a severe and indecisive combat on the 13th September, with heavy loss on both sides.

#### THE FEEJEE ISLANDS.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Sydney writes:—"Mr. Pritchard has left in her Majesty's ship *Cordelia* for the Feejee Islands. The exact nature of his commission is not known in Sydney, but it is earnestly hoped here that the negotiation will result in the establishment of British supremacy over these islands: A resolution in favour of the requisition was unanimously passed by the Legislative Assembly a few days ago. The desire for some prompt action on the part of the British Government was quickened by a report which gained circulation, to the effect that the French intended to anticipate the tardy action of the British by hoisting their own flag on the islands. But this report does not seem to have been well-founded, though, should Katombau's offer be finally refused by England, it will probably be next made to France, and with greater success."

#### FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

This Crown Prince of Denmark has become insolvent.

The first legion of the National Guard of Milan has elected as its Colonel Prince Amadeus Ferdinand of Aosta, the King of Sardinia's second son.

The *Perseveranza* of Milan says it is authorised to declare that a current story of Garibaldi's marriage, given by the *Milan Gazette*, is false and altogether without foundation.

M. de Lamartine's paternal estate of Monceaux, near Macon, is advertised for sale by auction at the Chamber of Notaries in Paris on February 7. The upset price is fixed at 1,000,000 fr. (40,000,000).

Prince Alfred arrived at Corfu in the *Euryalus* on the 5th of December. He landed and was received by the Ionian Governor, Commander-in-Chief, and other officials, and warmly cheered by the crowd. At night there was an illumination.

Mr. Cobden, we are glad to find, is improving. It is stated that his medical advisers have recommended him to spend a short time at Cannes—Lord Brougham's salubrious retreat; but it is considered doubtful whether the hon. gentleman's engagements will permit him to act upon this advice.

A melancholy accident lately took place at Geneva by the dress of a young girl taking fire while at a ball, in extinguishing which several others were injured. The young lady's mother, whose arm was severely burnt, has been obliged to undergo amputation, and two other young persons still continue in a dangerous state.

#### THE PROPOSED MEAT MARKET IN SMITHFIELD.

The Court of Common Council have a great metropolitan question before them, namely, the establishment of a new meat market at Smithfield, involving an outlay, in one way or other, of something like half a million sterling, with the prospect only of being compensated by the rent of stalls, which is calculated at from 16,000, to 25,000, per annum. The Council are in the humour for going on with the scheme, and has instructed its committees to produce fuller and more detailed plans.

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, December 21, 1859.

#### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 19.

The journals of St. Petersburg publish news from the Caucasus, announcing that the people of Abadzekhe, numbering 100,000 men, with their chief Mahomed Amine, have declared their submission. Other tribes are also preparing to submit themselves to Russia.

Paris, Tuesday, Dec. 20.

The *Moniteur* of to-day says:—Yesterday evening Prince Jerome had less fever, and the state of his health continued to be rather satisfactory.

Madrid, Dec. 19.

The Cadiz journals announce that Marshal O'Donnell has declared Centa a free port. M. Mon has arrived at Madrid. Abundant rains have inundated the Spanish camp and the surrounding country.

Turin, Dec. 20.

M. Buoncompagni leaves to-day for Florence. The designation of Count Cavour as first Plenipotentiary of Sardinia at the Congress is definite, and will be notified to the different Powers after the nomination of the other Plenipotentiaries has been published.

The frigate *Eurydice* is about to sail for China, to protect the interest of the Italian subjects residing there.

Jassy, Dec. 18.

The National Assembly, after having received a message from Prince Couza, has been dissolved.

Rome (via Marseilles), Dec. 17.

It is stated that on the 28th instant, Cardinal Antonelli will embark, on board a Pontifical corvette, for France. Monsignore Bernardini will be entrusted, *ad interim*, with the Ministerial functions of the Cardinal. In order to cover the deficit, the Minister of Finance has sold 2,000,000 francs of Roman consolidated funds, without having recourse to a loan.

The *Breslau Gazette* states that domiciliary visits had recently been made at the houses of several superintendents of the Protestant churches in Hungary. One person at Komorn had shut himself up in his house, and refused to admit the authorities. No locksmith in the place could be induced to open the door, and recourse was obliged to be had to the locksmith at the fortress.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* contradicts the report that the dispossessed Italian dukes have any intention of presenting a memorial to the Congress in support of their rights. The dukes have received no official notice of the meeting of the Congress.

Lord Holland died on Sunday, at Naples, after a short but severe illness, which baffled the most eminent medical skill. The deceased peer was born on the 7th of March, 1802, and married on the 9th of May, 1833, Lady Mary Augusta Coventry, only daughter of the late Earl of Coventry. On the death of his father, in October, 1840, he succeeded to the title and family estates. His lordship not leaving any issue, the barony becomes extinct, and the valuable family estate at Kensington goes to his only sister, Lady Lilford.

A further amount of gold, about 12,000, in dust and ingots, has been recovered from the Royal Charter, in addition to a few sovereigns.

The ice in the various parks was visited yesterday by immense crowds. Numerous immersions took place, but none of them were attended with serious results. In many cases severe cuts and bruises, and in one or two broken limbs, arising from falls upon the ice, are reported—one of the victims being a lady, named Le Bohnn, residing in Honiton-street, Kensington, who was struck in the eye by the stick of a gentleman skating and knocked down. She received a severe cut on the forehead, and was conveyed to her home in an insensible state. A great thaw has set in, and the ice and snow have disappeared during the night.

A somewhat exciting meeting of the shareholders of the Crystal Palace Company was held yesterday. The Chairman delivered a very lucid speech, in which he took an encouraging view of the state of the Company's affairs. Various objections against the management were then urged by several shareholders, but the report was adopted, and a dividend of two shillings upon every five-pound share was declared. Capt. Young brought forward his standing motion for closing the Crystal Palace on Sundays, but was again defeated.

#### MARK LANE.—THIS DAY.

A very limited supply of English wheat was on offer in to-day's market, in but middling condition. Fine dry samples sold without difficulty, at Monday's currency. Otherwise, the demand ruled inactive, on former terms. The amount of business doing in all foreign wheat was very moderate; nevertheless, importers were firm, and prices were well supported. Floating cargoes of grain were firm. We have to report a fair demand for most kinds of barley, at full currencies. New Malt was quite as dear as on Monday; but old parcels were easier to purchase. The supply of oats was limited, and the oat trade ruled steady, at extreme quotations. Beans and peas sold on former terms. The flour trade was steady. No surplus have come to hand from abroad.



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## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1859.

## SUMMARY.

A VARIETY of reports concur in the belief that the Emperor of the French will on New Year's Day propose to inaugurate a new era of peace. The diplomatic levee on that occasion is to be redolent of the spirit that marked the reception of the new Austrian Ambassador last week. 1859 was ushered in with the menace of war; 1860 is to begin with a display of the olive-branch of peace; and, as an earnest of his pacific disposition, the Emperor Napoleon will, we are assured, heartily co-operate in promoting the Universal Exhibition to be held in London in 1862, and perhaps enter upon a policy of fiscal reform.

A few weeks will show whether these promises of European repose are anything more than a delusion. The fate of Italy has yet to be decided by the Congress that meets in Paris on the 20th January. If the Emperor Napoleon succeeds in inducing that diplomatic assembly to agree to a settlement which will reconcile French claims, Austrian pretensions, Papal assumption, Italian rights, and English principles, he will give to the world the crowning proof of great statesmanship. To reconcile Cavour with Antonelli, to satisfy the demands of legitimacy, and at the same time fulfil the hopes of Italian patriotism, is the formidable task he will be called upon to perform. The event will decide whether the Congress can be induced to agree upon a compromise which will reconcile all interests, or will only open a new period of strife, insurrection, and repression.

Thus far, however, the aspect of affairs is unfavourable to the cause of Italian independence. The Holy Father expresses "full confidence in the loyalty and firmness of the Eldest Son of the Church"—a reliance not misplaced if the *Pays* be correct in the statement that as a preliminary condition of entering Congress, the integrity of his States, including the Romagna, is to be guaranteed. The King of Naples, also, not only sends a Plenipotentiary, but agrees beforehand to the scheme of an Italian confederation. But while secular and ecclesiastical despots are holding up their heads with assurance, Central Italy waits for the issue with more of anxiety than hope, and Bologna prepares for the decisions of Congress by the erection of fortifications, and the arming of its population. Whatever else is uncertain, it is clear that the Romagnese are to be sacrificed by diplomacy.

Under these circumstances, the citizens of Glasgow have shown a wise vigilance in adopting an address to our Foreign Minister, reminding him of his emphatic protest at Aberdeen last September against "any interference by foreign force" to prevent the Italian people from "having their own Government," and "conducting their own affairs as they like," and becoming the "free citizens of a free country." Lord John Russell is asked to adhere to this programme, and is assured that in the maintenance of the principles enunciated at Aberdeen, he will be supported by the great community of Glasgow, and also by the nation at large. No intimation has been given as to the nature of Lord Cowley's instructions, though we may reasonably hope that they will not violate the solemn assurances given by our Foreign Minister.

It may be that a few more such warnings as that sent from Glasgow are necessary to remind his lordship that public opinion has undergone no change, and will allow no tampering with the honour of England. Our Government can scarcely forsake a vital principle of foreign policy openly affirmed, which has called forth in its favour a unanimous vote of so remote a body as the Diet of Sweden.

The deadly hostility of Romanism to civil liberty, when its own sordid interests are concerned, is exhibited not only in the movement of the Irish priests and their supporters against the independence of the Legations, but in the adhesion of the educated Catholic laity, including nobles and gentry, to the Cullen policy. It appears also that the Catholic laity of England and Scotland have come to the rescue of the Pope, and in an impudent protest published in the daily papers have the effrontery to declare that those of the Pope's own subjects who have rebelled against his temporal rule have done so without pretext or precedent, and in a way subversive of all order, authority, and government, and destructive of peace, religion, and society. As to the character of the representatives of "religion" in the Roman States, we prefer the description of d'Azeglio, a sincere Catholic, to that of the interested abettors of Papal tyranny in Ireland. This high-minded patriot says, in his recent pamphlet "Christian Right and Policy," "These functionaries are neither priestly nor Christian—they are knaves and swindlers. For personal profit they have set religion in a posture of direct antagonism to the dearest feelings and most cherished aspirations of a whole people, and they would prefer to see Christ's faith perish in the hearts of Italians than give up one iota of their pelf and plunder." We have elsewhere mentioned some of the changes made under the national Government at Bologna, which are ameliorating the condition of the Romagnese population, and which, if language have any meaning, are conservative of "order, authority, and government." Not a week elapses without the announcement of some new social improvement. Thus, one of the latest accounts tells of Farini's efforts to do away with one of the greatest scourges of that district—the swarms of street beggars, who under a priestly Government were allowed to live upon travellers. Now, all the destitute are to be provided for in well-organised workhouses. Since the liberal movement in Central Italy was commenced, witnesses on the spot declare that "pauperism has greatly diminished." There is something truly revolting in the attempts of British Catholics, secure in their own freedom, to frustrate this blessed work in Italy. If the Liverpool brokers deserve condemnation for writing to the head of a neighbouring State, what shall we say of the Irish priests who talk of sending a representative to Paris, to declare the unanimous desire and prayer of the Catholic people of Ireland that the head of their Church should be left in full possession of his temporal power?

The hasty war entered upon by Spain against Morocco does not prosper. Inclement weather, continual exposure, and the ravages of fever and cholera have been a more formidable foe to General O'Donnell's army, even than the Moorish troops, though they exhibit an unexpected skill and daring. In this ill-starred expedition in North Africa all the advantages seem to be on the side of the defendants, and the Spanish general has to choose between a perilous inactivity at Ceuta, with all the evils of many weeks of camp life, an ignominious return to Spain to patch up a peace, or to await a more propitious season for warlike operations. An impartial observer, who has visited Ceuta, reports that notwithstanding the high-sounding notes of enthusiasm and the promises of brilliant triumphs of which some of the Madrid papers have been so lavish, there are not a few who begin to cool upon the enterprise, in consequence of difficulties and hardships they had not anticipated, and that some who were most eager to get to Africa would now be just as glad to get back to Spain.

## IRELAND AND THE POPE.

THE Roman Catholics of Ireland, and, if silence may be held to give consent, of England too, are exhibiting to the world, in unmistakable colours, the kind of influence which is paramount in their minds. They are clamouring, as vociferously as is their wont, for the application to her Majesty's Ministers of a supposed irresistible political pressure, with a view to prevent them from employing any diplomatic influence at the forthcoming Congress unfavourable to the restoration of the Romagna to the Pope. They assert that the temporal dominion now for a long time past enjoyed by the Sovereign Pontiff, is essential to the independence of that spiritual authority

which he wields over 180,000,000 Catholics. They deny that his government of his late subjects has been otherwise than salutary, kind, and paternal. They describe the leaders of the popular cause in the Romagna as among the vilest and most impious of mankind. They talk loudly of all manner of plans which they are burning to carry into effect for helping Pius IX. to regain his throne. They even speak of making an appearance in Congress, and demonstrating before the representatives of European Governments the deep sympathy of the Irish people with the wrongs of the Holy Father. And they call upon every Liberal Roman Catholic Member of Parliament, not merely to withhold his support from, but actively, systematically, and universally, to oppose, any Government of the United Kingdom which shall be guilty of sanctioning the severance of the Pope's temporal from his spiritual dignities.

Now, apart from the malignant temper and abusive language in which, in too many instances, these claims have been set forth, we see no reason for surprise, or anger, or alarm at these Irish demonstrations. So far from causing even a shade of regret to pass across our minds that the Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom enjoy equal political liberties with ourselves—so far from discovering in them a valid argument for abridging those liberties—we rather rejoice that the Roman Catholic body are hindered by no political restraints from displaying, in the strongest possible light, the true tendencies of their ecclesiastical system. We can conceive of nothing likely to have a more salutary effect upon the world, than a priest-ridden people, in the full enjoyment of civil and religious freedom, making a clean breast of it, and, at every crisis of European history, laying bare to all who care to observe them, the thoughts, the sympathies, the principles, and the purposes which the Roman priesthood inspire in the breasts of their laity. It is thus, and thus only, that we can get at the spirit which commonly shrouds itself from public notice. All unconsciously to themselves, and yet as effectually as possible, the Irish Roman Catholics are teaching Protestants all over the globe, that a Liberal political creed, and a slavish submission to an exclusive ecclesiastical hierarchy, are essentially incompatible—that a surrender of conscience to any priestly authority is, *ipso facto*, the extinction in the mind of all the broad and fundamental principles upon which genuine freedom reposes—that all appearances to the contrary are appearances only—and that whenever events present a true test for discriminating between the seeming and the real, it will invariably appear that "liberty, equality, and fraternity," in a Roman Catholic sense, are rights which Roman Catholics may claim for themselves, and refuse, as it may suit them, to the rest of mankind.

We will suppose, for a moment, that Ireland had been governed during the last twenty years, neither better nor worse than the Romagna has been—but that the Government, instead of being that of his Holiness, the Pope, had been inflicted on the Irish by the hated Saxon. We will suppose religious liberty to have been unknown—freedom of trade to have been held as dangerous—no railroads permitted—the country infested with gangs of robbers—the police more active in scenting out heresy and disaffection than in preventing burglary and murder—barrenness, waste and malaria creeping over the land—the prisons crowded with political victims—grinding taxation—a vitiated currency—the towns swarming with beggars—no free press, no right of public meeting, no Parliament—and, to crown all, the authority of the Saxon upheld against the inhabitants by foreign bayonets. And we will suppose Irishmen, seizing a favourable opportunity, to have regained their independence. What would they have thought of the people of the United States of America, if, on the plea that they are Protestants, they should call upon their Government to use their utmost exertions that Irishmen might again be subjected to Saxon rule? Would they not have howled out their indignation in tones loud enough to pierce the ear of universal humanity? And yet, *mutatis mutandis*, this is just what they are wishing to do with regard to the Romagnese, and they know not that in doing so they are sinning against liberty. All human rights are as nothing when compared with the demands of their ecclesiastical system. The right of peoples to choose their own Government, to prescribe their own political organisation, to vindicate their own outraged claims, to exalt law above disorder, and social morality above priestly license, is to be treated as it was in the massacre of Perugia, rather than that the Pope and his Cardinals should be called to account, as secular princes are. Yes! this, according to Irish testimony, is the selfish, slavish, one-sided liberality infused into the heart by Roman Catholicism.

But a temporal sovereignty is requisite for the



independence of the Pope's spiritual power. It may be so. As human nature is (and Popes, we believe, are human, though infallible) we dare say it is so. Whether it has answered the purpose in these modern times, with Austria in the Legations and the French at Rome, we shall not stay to examine. Taking the position for granted, and admitting that the spiritual interests of 180,000,000 Roman Catholics demand that their ghostly ruler should be a Sovereign Prince, what right have those 180,000,000 to condemn the Romagnese to bear the yoke for them? It may be very irrational in these descendants of the old Romans to be insensible to the honour conferred on them. They may be imbruted to the last degree, if they are unable to appreciate the blessings of Pontifical rule. But so it is. They not only dislike the Government of the Pope, but they declare they will not submit to it—and, more than that, they are strong enough, united enough, courageous enough, to carry that declaration into effect, and to abide by it. Well, now, why are these men to be made "hewers of wood and drawers of water" to their Roman Catholic brethren in happier lands? What law, human or divine, has erased their right, as a distinct people, to choose rulers for themselves? And why should Ireland call upon England to withhold from them that right? The question, be it remembered, is not about oppressing the Pope, but about coercing the Romagnese. Unless compelled by foreign intervention, they decline the honour of being whipped for the advantage of the Roman Catholic world. The Irish Liberals want us to connive at its being forced on them—because, forsooth, their ecclesiastical system requires it.

As we have already intimated, we are glad that the Irish Roman Catholics have had the fullest liberty of displaying their true notions of Liberalism. Their just claim for political and religious equality ever has had, and ever will have, our heartiest support. But we have never been deceived in our estimate of what that equality would be if they had the ordering of it. Men are, as we well know, as frequently better than their creed, as worse—and we have no doubt whatever, that there are among the educated laity of the Roman Catholic Church, in this country and in Ireland too, not a few whose natural sympathies, and whose knowledge of the world, prevent their ecclesiastical faith from maturing its logical fruits in their minds. But the general tendency, and the most usual effect of it always has been, still is, and ever will be the same—liberal, or seemingly so, where it is in a minority—intolerant and tyrannical where it has the majority. Ireland is doing her best to impress this truth upon us—a truth too easily forgotten—and by the light of the painful lesson she is teaching us afresh, we shall have to consider presently her demand for denominational education at the public expense. We frankly admit that we have no standing-ground for refusing to Ireland what we practise in England. But we do hope that the illustrations we have recently had of the results of priestly teaching and influence upon political character, and appreciation of liberty, will lead our statesmen to review the educational position they have taken up, and seriously to reconsider how far public money is usefully employed when it is made available to the inculcation of principles and habits which, as far as they are permitted to shape the course of events, are subversive of all the bases of civil and religious freedom.

#### KING FROST.

At length we have an invasion—not, however, by the Emperor of the French, but by King Frost and his forces. The lives he will sacrifice (if he stays long), the mischief he will do, the inconveniences he will cause, the traffic he will stop, and the sufferings which, in a hundred ways, he will inflict on her Majesty's lieges, will probably swell up to a total not very far short of what might be expected from the landing of a hostile army. The well-to-do classes, it is true, have suffered but little as yet—have known nothing more serious than the cutting off of their usual supply of water. But the homeless destitute, too numerous in all our great cities, perish, or are in the way to perish, faster than they would do from the rifle bullets of a human foe. For King Frost's forces are not confined to any given locality—they besiege every town—they prowl about every village—they get access by day and by night to every hut in every hamlet of the kingdom. Now is the time for Volunteer Corps—not Rifle Corps—which should be springing up everywhere to protect English men and women from the terrible inroads of the meteoric invader! It is but little they can do, it may be, to save the property which may chance to be exposed to his ravages—but with good heart, a little organisation, and prompt pecuniary supplies, they might effectually defend the thousands whose persons, alas! are open to the assaults of cruel suffering and death.

"Arm, Volunteers, arm!" Not with rifle, powder, and lead, but with bread and meat, clothing and bedding, fuel and hearth—not to take life, but to save it—not to give scope to roused passions, but to exercise the charities of humanity and religion! Let every district have its Corps—let every hovel have its visitor! Pain, however inflicted, is hard to be endured—not more hard when caused by a gun-shot wound than when produced by penury, starvation, and cold. Death is fearful, come in what guise he will—but hardly more fearful when he comes from a soldier's hand, than from the hand of King Frost. Here is work enough—glory enough, too, if they would but think so, for our active and patriotic young men, as well as for their prudent and sober-minded fathers—aye! and in this warfare against "cold," for the gentler sex who, perhaps, will prove the most efficient defenders of the destitute against wintry rigours. We know that the invader will not remain with us beyond a certain period—we may even hope that he will retreat before the power of the sun shall compel him—and we have reason to believe that, on the whole, more good than harm may come out of his incursion. The greater part of that harm, moreover, we can prevent—prevent without inflicting a single pang upon a living foe. Why are we not up and doing? How is it that we rush forward, at the first summons, to prevent the misery which may be inflicted by man's passions, and that we are not equally on the alert to save our poor countrymen from the horrors of the advancing cold? The need is as great (perhaps greater) in the one case as in the other—and in the one the end may be achieved at far less cost and sacrifice than in the other.

There is no lack, we verily believe, of liberality—but in this, as in other emergencies, it wants proper direction and organisation. And this, we think, should be supplied by the ministers of religion. They could most appropriately take the initiative. The opportunity is one which invites them to lay aside, *quoad hoc*, at all events, their sectarian distinctions. They have only to meet together in their several metropolitan districts, or city or borough wards, or country towns, and call for volunteers and funds, and they will be forthcoming, we doubt not. There are plenty of men who can spare an hour a day, and numbers of ladies who can spare more, who, at the call of their pastors, would undertake to search out destitution within an allotted space, and distribute, under wise regulations, soup, blankets, coal, and other articles. This is an enterprise which requires no parade—very little self-denial—and no permanency of association or funds. It only asks forethought and combination—a mapping out of the ground—the appointment of every one willing to work to a definite post of duty—a well arranged division of labour—a suitable appeal for funds—and a committee ready to pledge their responsibility for a proper and prompt expenditure of them. The whole machinery might be extemporised within a week, in almost every parish in the kingdom. But whatever is done should be done quickly. It is always at the outset of his campaigns that King Frost does largest and swiftest execution. The charitable ought to be sending out their troops immediately. Individual opportunity must not wait for associated power. No soldier in this benevolent warfare can do mischief nor expose himself to danger, by working single-handed—only he will not be able to do so much good as when he works with others. Every one who has health, means, and heart, may venture forth alone to have a shot at the forces of King Frost—and, without risk to himself, is sure to do some execution.

We devoutly hope that the campaign against King Frost—a wholly defensive, and, on our part, a bloodless one—will be entered on with true Saxon spirit. (We might have said Christian, instead of Saxon—but that, for some reason or other, the epithet is never used nowadays to denote energy and perseverance.) We are sure that there is here a far more legitimate scope for the exercise of man's combative impulses, than in any conflict with France or Russia. The difficulties to surmount, and the foes to be wrestled with, it is true, are not very formidable to us—but they are terrible to the very poor. We can defend them, at the cost of a very moderate expenditure of bravery, endurance, fatigue, time, or money—but they, alas! without our aid, are helpless. They will be picked off by thousands, especially through the night-watches. Forward, then, you who sigh for heroism! Form your companies of both honorary and effective members! Choose your officers! Select your ground! And march forth, with unflinching nerve, to meet and disarm the invader! Here, at least, there is no room for conscientious scruples. The advocates of peace may take their part in the enterprise, to the full as heartily as the apologists for war. With equal propriety, men and women may

enrol their names as volunteers. Christianity will smile upon such troops—will sanction and bless such direction of their energies. And the poor, the indigent, the widow, the orphan, will cheer you in your beneficent progress, as soon as they shall hear that you are starting, under the colours of humanity, to do battle in their name, and on their behalf, with the forces of King Frost.

#### THE EXECUTION OF JOHN BROWN.

THE report of a reprieve of Brown, the Virginian abolitionist, was, we regret to say, unfounded. The local Government had neither the magnanimity nor the wisdom to pardon him. He was executed at Charlestown on the 3rd inst., and met his fate with great fortitude and Christian resignation, under circumstances that reflect disgrace on the cowards who hurried him to the scaffold, guarded by six companies of infantry and a troop of horse. Rebellion is not always a crime; but it must be admitted that the Harper's Ferry outbreak was one of the most desperate and senseless on record. It was entered upon by Brown in a spirit of blind confidence in the assurance that the slaves of Virginia were ripe for insurrection, and against the earnest entreaties of such staunch abolitionists as Frederick Douglass. Had the event been more successful, it would certainly have been quenched in blood, and have entailed greater hardships upon the slaves.

But the craven spirit of the slaveholders of the South in this affair, their frequent panics, and their indecent haste to get the old man out of the way, have, united with the grand qualities exhibited in his life and death, exalted Captain Brown into a hero, and gathered around his name a halo of sympathetic interest. Now that he has been removed by inexorable law from the scene of his incessant struggles, it is impossible to survey the life of this stern old backwoods Puritan without deep admiration. Brutal persecution by border ruffians turned the peaceful settler of Kansas into the armed foe of slavery. Revenge for the murder of his children may have actuated him, but was almost swallowed up in that burning hatred of oppression which nerved his arm, and made him the terror of loafers, slave-dealers, and tyrants, carried him victorious through many a bloody encounter, and enabled him to rescue many a slave from bondage. Yet with this stern sense of duty, a nobility of soul, and a lofty conscientiousness rarely seen, was united a heart sensitive to the ties of kindred and the claims of humanity. The attached husband and father was ever ready to give himself and his substance for those who had no special claims upon him. On one occasion when forgiving the debt of a tradesman he remarked:—"It is a part of my religion to assist those in distress, and to comfort those that mourn." In the numerous letters of Brown that have been published, we find abundant evidence of his noble simplicity and Puritan sobriety. Thus, in one of the last communications to his family he exhorts them all to make the Bible their daily and nightly study, with a childlike, honest, candid, teachable spirit of love and respect for their husband and father, and to give their whole heart to God. "Nothing," he says, "can so tend to make life a blessing as the consciousness that your life and example bless and leave you the stronger. Still, it is ground of the utmost comfort to my mind to know that so many of you as have had the opportunity have given some proof of your fidelity to the great family of men. Be faithful unto death; from the exercise of habitual love to man it cannot be very hard to learn to love his Maker." In these few words we discover the faithful, self-sacrificing spirit of the Kansas abolitionist, whose noble disinterestedness shines all the brighter in contrast to the mean, sordid, cruel spirit of his enemies.

In referring to his approaching execution in his last letter, John Brown expresses his strong assurance that in no other possible way could he be used to so much advantage to the cause of good and of humanity—that nothing that either he or all his family have sacrificed or suffered will be lost—and that their seeming disaster will ultimately result in the most glorious success. It is as yet too soon to judge of the correctness of this prediction. The Harper's Ferry outbreak, the pitiful tragedy that followed it, and the interested clamours of the slaveholders have, no doubt, done much to alarm the timid adherents of free-soil principles and embolden Southern insolence. But the influence of so noble a character as that of the Kansas abolitionist will be felt long after these panics have subsided, and will deepen the devotion of those who, like him, are striving to help on "the cause of good and of humanity" in the United States. But Brown has not only left his countrymen an undying example of noble self-sacrifice and antique virtue, but has torn aside the veil that concealed the



loathsome features of slavery. The scenes that have been enacted in Virginia, the ferocious and cowardly spirit of the whole race of slaveholders, can only excite disgust and contempt. Either the Southern States must be in imminent danger of a servile insurrection, or conscience makes cowards of the planters.

Amid the excitement of these strange events Congress has assembled at Washington. As usual, the Southern members have chosen their own ground without a moment's hesitation. It is that of a threatening bully. Our hopes of a signal Republican triumph in the Legislature are not very sanguine. The first ballots on the Speakership indicate that the free-soil party will be eventually defeated. Easy as it might be for the Free States to secure a majority in Congress, and carry Mr. Seward next year into the Presidential chair, it is to be feared the lukewarm adherents of the anti-slavery cause greatly outnumber its earnest disciples. The explanation is easy. The bulk of the property in the Slave States belongs to the North. The capitalists of the Free States are the owners of the railways and other roads, the shipping, and a considerable proportion of the estates and their mortgaged produce. This fact—openly proclaimed by the South, which treats its poverty as a political grievance—accounts, as the *Daily News* remarks, for much of the silence and inaction of the North in past years. It is also calculated to moderate the hopes of the friends of the slave. It is true that the will of the Northern citizens must determine the destinies of the Republic, but that will is not likely to be wound up to the standard of the Kansas Abolitionist. So long as the "almighty dollar" retains its influence, people of colour treated as an inferior race in the Free States, and earnest men like Dr. Cheever abandoned even in New York because of their anti-slavery creed, and obliged to appeal for help to British sympathy, the abolition cause must make but slow progress. The Massachusetts demonstrations on the execution of Brown are not of a kind that promise energetic action hereafter.

#### MR. LESLIE'S CHOIR.

The high position already earned by Mr. Henry Leslie and his choir was greatly enhanced by the first concert of the present season, given in St. Martin's Hall last Thursday before a very full audience. It was a delightful entertainment. The programme consisted chiefly of part music performed for the first time, including a madrigal by Mr. John Barnett, "Merrily wakes music's measure;" a part song by Mr. Leslie himself—"When the shades of eve" (which is a fine specimen of flowing expressive harmony, and was heartily encored); a part song by Mr. Walter Macfarren—"Love's Hough-ho;" a delicious, unaccompanied piece, "Lullaby," by Mr. Henry Smart, faultlessly given by the choir; and a rendering of Longfellow's lines, entitled "The Arrow and the Song," by Mr. G. A. Macfarren, in part music worthy of the words. We have not space to mention the other items of a bill of fare which proved attractive to an unprecedented degree. Independently of these new and charming contributions to English song, a score of careful rehearsals laid the foundation for the marked success of Mr. Leslie's concert last Thursday.

#### THE POST-OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY FOR 1869.

The sixty-first annual edition of this great undertaking is now before us. At first sight it appears to differ little from previous publications, but a little investigation shows the extensive alterations and wondrous accuracy that mark its 2,590 odd pages, and indicate the completeness of the machinery that is at work all the year round to that end. We are assured that every line of each of the elaborate classifications has been tested as carefully as though it had been entirely fresh matter; and when we mention that the contents are classified under the heads—streets, trades, commercial, court, Parliamentary, official, postal, city, conveyance, banking, and law, the work accomplished may be more easily imagined than described. The street directory alone contains 159,840 names; the commercial, 113,696. The work is brought down to the latest possible period. Thus, the change in the representation of Whitby, gazetted as late as Nov. 25, is duly recorded. The attention to minor emendations is shown in the list of the gentlemen of the medical profession who have been registered under the new Act of Parliament. The alterations lately made in the boundary of the postal districts are shown in the excellent map of London prefixed to the volume; and where streets have been re-named or

re-numbered, by order of the Metropolitan Board of Works, the old name of each street, and the old numbers, as well as the corresponding new number for each house, are stated. In proof of the all-embracing character of Messrs. Kelly's monster volume, we find between pp. 2210-2226 a complete list of all the churches and chapels of the metropolis, together with a list of all the clergy and Dissenting ministers with their addresses. The many times we have had occasion during the past year to refer to Messrs. Kelly's Directory, we have never been at a loss to find, by the exercise of a little industry, any information we needed, under one or other of the headings.

Messrs. Kelly have also published a Directory for the counties of Hants, Wilts, and Dorset, forming one of a series of county directories on the same comprehensive plan as that of London.

#### OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

Communications (says the *Athenæum*) have been received from Paris of a most gratifying and conciliatory kind. An opinion is expressed in favour of a prompt and immediate engagement of England and France in that great work of peace, the Universal Exhibition of 1869, as the surest means of dissipating the present local and transient alarm on both sides of the Channel. This is a proposition to excite our best feelings and our best wishes.

A rumour that the Emperor of the French is disposed to inaugurate the new year with fresh demonstrations of a pacific character tends to impart confidence in speculative circles, both here and on the continent.

"J. R." writes in the *Daily News*:—"In support of the opinion expressed by your correspondent respecting the temper of the French people towards England, I may, perhaps, be allowed to state that I travelled, by short stages, from the South of France to Paris in the course of this autumn, and that myself and my wife were often not only the sole representatives of England at provincial *tables d'hôte*, but also, as I believe, in the several towns. I never heard, or saw, a single word or act implying ill-will towards England, although we generally talked to our neighbours for the time being about both countries. For several years I have passed twice annually through France, outwards and homewards, and the greater opportunity for observation which I had this year coincides with the rest of my experience."

#### THE SEVERE WEATHER.—NUMEROUS AND FATAL ACCIDENTS.

The skating season has now fairly set in, and we regret to have thus early to record the death of one person from an accident. Shortly before nine o'clock on Friday night, a young man, whose name is Richard Deeks, in company with Mr. Charles Hack and three other City gentlemen, all represented to be in the employ of Caldicott and Co., 20, Cheapside, determining on availing themselves of the fineness of the night, repaired to the east end of the south side of the Serpentine in Hyde-park for the object of skating. A very few minutes after they had got upon the ice it gave way with a fearful crash, and all five of them were instantly precipitated into the water. An alarm was immediately given, but by the time the drags and necessary assistance had been procured two of the party were happily rescued. After much exertion, Mr. Charles Hack, aged twenty-one, was taken out, with life almost extinct, and removed to the Society's receiving-house without delay. The body of the deceased at that time could nowhere be found. After the application of the usual remedies, Mr. Hack's recovery was effected, and he was removed to his home. Early on Saturday the search for Mr. Deeks was resumed, and the body having been at length discovered it was conveyed to St. George's dead-house. The various parks were on Sunday visited by thousands of persons of all classes, for the purpose of skating or of witnessing the pastime. At two o'clock it was estimated that there were at least 12,000 skaters and sliders upon the Serpentine, and that on the north bank and carriage way there were upwards of 20,000 promenaders. Before four o'clock, the medical officers at the receiving-house had attended to more than a dozen cases of accident, mostly consisting of cut heads occasioned by falling on the frozen surface. Near the east end a serious accident took place to a boy, whose name, owing to the nature of the case, could not be ascertained. The poor boy was sliding along with others, when he was tripped up, and fell with considerable violence on the ice, striking his jaw with fearful force. It is feared he will be unable to speak. Shortly after this accident, a very serious one took place to a person named Richard Kent. He was passing along the ice near the receiving-house when he was tripped up by a skater. On being conveyed to the receiving-house, it was found that his arm was broken in a most frightful manner. He was ultimately taken to St. George's Hospital, where he remains in a precarious condition. About five o'clock, a lad suddenly fell through the ice off the north bank, and the alarm having been raised, women Castle and Griffin went to the rescue, with lines and other apparatus, but in their praiseworthy attempts to save the boy they became immersed themselves, and it was upwards of twenty minutes before they were all taken from their dangerous

position, the boy being in a very exhausted state. On the long water, Kensington-gardens, the number of skaters and sliders was about 4,000, and there was a vast multitude of lookers-on. The Round Pond was also visited by about 3,000 persons. The numbers on the ice in St. James's-park were estimated at one time at 3,000, and there was a large number of spectators. Several immersions took place. In the Regent's-park the numbers are stated to have been about 20,000. There were several accidents, and some very narrow escapes.

On Saturday forenoon, Mr. John Humphreys, the coroner for the eastern division of Middlesex, received information respecting the deaths of several persons who had died from the extreme cold. The chief cases are those of poor persons who have died in the public thoroughfares, being in a destitute condition, without food, and homeless. The deaths reported have occurred in the districts of St. Leonard, Shoreditch; St. Matthew, Bethnal-green; St. George's-in-the-East; St. Paul's, Shadwell; and All Saints', Poplar.

An accident on a very large scale happened on Monday at the Serpentine, though happily the results attending it were inconsiderable. Whilst a great number of persons were amusing themselves by skating and sliding, the ice suddenly snapped asunder, and nearly fifty persons, men and women, with their children, were precipitated into the water, and got under the ice. James Davis, one of the Royal Humane Society's ice-men, rescued five boys, including one named John Simmonds, who had received a fracture of the leg. Mr. Norton, one of the surgeons to the society, had the limb bandaged, and he was sent to the hospital. So many persons have not been immersed at one time in any park for many years. It is feared that one lad has perished, as a cap has been fished out of the water, for which no owner had been found. The number of sliders and skaters in Hyde-park on Monday were said to be 10,000.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

The return of the Court to Windsor Castle is arranged for Wednesday (to-day), but should the weather continue clear and fine, Her Majesty may prolong her stay until Saturday.—*Court Journal*.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Major-General the Hon. Robert Bruce and Lieut.-Colonel Keppel, has arrived at Osborne from Oxford.

Baron de Loewenfeld, on the part of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg, has presented the Prince of Wales with the insignia of the order of the Ducal Houses of Saxony.

When the Queen visited Penrhyn Castle, the members of the Penrhyn Choral Society sang before the Royal family. The Queen was so pleased with the efforts of the choristers that she has presented a silver cup to the society through the Hon. Mr. Peil-nant, of Penrhyn Castle.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury in Downing-street.

Robert P. Collier, Esq., Q.C., M.P. for Plymouth, has been appointed Counsel to the Naval Department of the High Court of Admiralty, and Judge Advocate of the Fleet, in the room of William Atherton, Esq. This appointment does not render his seat vacant.

The *Liverpool Mercury* states that Mr. Thomas Stamford Raffles, son of the eminent Dissenting minister, and Judge of the Salford Court of Record, is a candidate for the office of stipendiary magistrate of Liverpool, rendered vacant by the transfer of Mr. J. S. Mansfield to the Worship-street Police-court, London.

It is rumoured that Mr. Cardwell has transmitted to Dr. Cullen and his colleagues the decision of Government upon their demand of a grant for separate educational purposes. The Chief Secretary, it is alleged, states that Government will not depart from the national system of education, but that it will entertain any suggestions for its more efficient application to the circumstances of the country.

We hear, upon what we deem to be good authority, that the Government have in contemplation to form and establish an arsenal at or near Retford.—*Nottingham Journal*.

The Government has granted an annual pension of 50*l.* to Mrs. Janet Taylor, of 104, Minorca, author of an "Epitome of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy," "Improved Lunar Tables," "Guide to the Use of Maury's Charts," &c., for her services in the cause of navigation—a deserved and gratifying recognition of merit.

#### Law and Police.

THE STEPNEY CLERICAL INQUIRY.—Proceedings were begun on Thursday last, in the hall of Doctors' Commons, before Commissioners appointed by the Bishop of London, to inquire and report whether there are *prima facie* grounds for prosecuting certain charges against the Rev. James Bonwell, incumbent of St. Philip's, Stepney. They had been made subsequent to an inquest held on the body of a male child born in August last at the schoolhouse of St. Philip's, Stepney, and buried under very suspicious circumstances, which cannot have escaped the recollection of our readers. Mr. Bonwell was very closely connected with the whole transaction. Among the facts testified by witnesses who were examined were these:—That Mr. Bonwell became acquainted at Margate, in September, 1858, with Miss Yorath, the daughter of a deceased clergyman, and was soon afterwards



recognised by her friends there as her accepted lover; that as such he visited her family at Newport, soon after her return to them from Margate; that the young lady and he used to sit up late together after the family were in bed; that their marriage was fixed to take place in June or July, and that he represented himself to Miss Yorath's friends and to the Rev. Hugh Williams, chancellor of the diocese of Landaff, as a widower, whereas his wife is still living. Further, it was deposed that Miss Yorath was visibly pregnant in May; that she acknowledged her condition to one of her friends in Margate; and although she did not directly state that Mr. Bonwell was the father, that fact was inferred from what she said. A lady calling herself Mrs. Harvey took lodgings in Ball's Pond-road in June last, and gave Mr. Bonwell's card as a reference. Her linen was marked E. Yorath, and the landlady saw that she was pregnant the moment she came into the house. Dr. Godfrey, who was called by Mr. Bonwell to attend the lady in labour at St. Philip's schoolhouse, was asked by counsel if Mr. Bonwell told him who was the father of the child, but thought he was not bound to divulge what was confided to him in his professional capacity. The examination then took this shape:—Dr. Twiss—"Are we to understand that you promised Mr. Bonwell to keep secret what he told you?" Dr. Godfrey—"Certainly I did." Mr. Buller—"That is quite enough for my purpose." Dr. Twiss—"How long have you known Mr. Bonwell?" Dr. Godfrey—"I have attended his wife some years." Dr. Twiss—"But how long have you been acquainted with Mr. Bonwell?" Dr. Godfrey—"Well, in the present state of the Church of England, I don't care to acknowledge an acquaintance with a clergyman." (Loud laughter.) The inquiry was adjourned to Friday. On Friday the inquiry was resumed. Some further evidence was taken, and the case for the prosecution was closed. Mr. Best then addressed the court for the defence. He first dwelt upon the conduct of the undertaker, who, to save the fees, put the child into a woman's coffin, and so buried it without Mr. Bonwell's knowledge. It was clear from the evidence that Mr. Bonwell did all he could to have the child buried decently, and he had, in that respect, not brought any scandal upon the Church. He next proceeded to argue that nearly all the evidence which had been adduced applied to Mr. Bonwell's conduct while he was at Margate and Newport—places which were not comprised within the diocese of London. With regard to the non-appearance of Mr. Bonwell or Miss Yorath he said that, if the commissioners were of opinion that there was a *prima facie* case against Mr. Bonwell, it would be quite time enough for him to appear when the case came before the Bishop. He confidently submitted to the commissioners that there was no case against Mr. Bonwell. The commissioners then retired to consider their decision. On their return to court they stated that there was sufficient evidence to warrant further proceedings with regard to the conduct of Mr. Bonwell and Miss Yorath prior and subsequent to the birth of the child, and also with regard to his being the father. This report they will make to the bishop, on whom it will devolve to take further proceedings.

**THE LATE ELECTION FOR SOUTH ESSEX.**—In the Court of Exchequer, Mr. Bridger, proprietor of the Green Dragon Hotel, Bishopsgate-street, brought an action against Mr. Wingfield Baker, late candidate for South Essex, to recover 64*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, the balance of a bill incurred for hire of rooms, meat, drink, and lodging. The case occupied the court for some time, but the main facts are these. Mr. Baker's committee sat at the Green Dragon. The rooms were regularly engaged for that purpose. Mr. Smith and Mr. Littler, the two chief men of the committee, slept and lived there to facilitate business, and thus incurred expenses. In addition they mustered the canvassers and gave them breakfasts. The whole account was upwards of 172*l.* Mr. Baker paid 99*l.* 4*s.*; but seems to have doubted whether it would be legal to pay the remainder which had been set down to Mr. Littler. The question was, had Littler authority? The jury thought he had, and found for the plaintiff.

### Miscellaneous News.

**OUR POLICY IN CHINA.**—The Leeds Chamber of Commerce have adopted a memorial to Lord John Russell condemning the conduct of Mr. Bruce in his dealings with the Chinese, and praying that everything may be done to avoid a war and effect a peaceful adjustment of differences.

**THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY.**—It is believed that Monday next will be observed as a general holiday throughout the City. The Stock Exchange will be closed by order of the Committee. No intimation has yet been given by the banking concerns; but if they are obliged to be kept open their business will be as restricted as possible.

**DISCUSSION ON STRIKES.**—Mr. Charles Buxton, member for Maidstone, engaged in a public discussion in that town on strikes and trade societies on Wednesday. His antagonist was Mr. Facey. Both acquitted themselves ably. The meeting decided that trade societies are beneficial; that strikes are not beneficial; and they condemned the "declaration."

**BURGULARIOUS INGENUITY.**—Mr. Crockett, the inhabitant of a house at Rowley Regis, near Dudley, was, some nights ago, inveigled away from his residence by a note, purporting to come from a friend, and urgently requesting an interview. Soon after he left, his female servant, the only person on the premises, went to the door in answer to a knock,

when she was immediately seized by three men. One man held the servant whilst the others ransacked the house, and shortly after departed, taking with them 120*l.* in gold and notes, and all the most portable valuables. The police are said to be in possession of a clue which will lead them to the robbers.

**DECREASE OF IRISH PAUPERISM.**—It is announced that "the decrease in the amount of Irish pauperism which has been recorded from time to time for several years past" has become so marked that the Poor Law Commission of Ireland will require to be entirely remodelled. One of the commissioners, Mr. Bradwell, has just died, and it has been decided not to fill up the vacancy thus caused.

**REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTY.**—A meeting of the committee of "The Newspaper and Periodical Press Association" was held on Wednesday, at Peele's Coffee-house, when it was determined that steps should be taken for a large and influential deputation to wait upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer prior to the meeting of Parliament, to press the consideration of the repeal of this tax upon his attention.

**RECREATION FOR THE POOR.**—The Rev. Henry White, chaplain of the Savoy, has originated a plan, at his own cost, whereby a room will be opened in London, in the west central district, at Christmas, for the recreation of youths of the operative class, in the evenings after working hours, and, by the substitution of a better and more rational class of amusements, to prevent their resort to penny theatres and "gaffs." The attractions proposed will consist of chess, draughts, music, and singing, and exhibitions of various kinds, with interesting lectures.

**DESTRUCTION OF ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, BETHNAL-GREEN, BY FIRE.**—On Monday morning, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, a fire, involving a great destruction of property, broke out in the ancient and sacred edifice known as Old St. Matthew's Church, Church-row, Bethnal-green-road. The fire was discovered by the police constable on duty observing a most unusual glare of light and a dense body of smoke pouring from the window of the sacred edifice. The constable at once sent off for the needful assistance. The Rev. Joshua King, M.A., the incumbent, Rev. Timothy Gibson, M.A., curate, with the other parochial officers, were shortly on the spot, and rendered very great assistance. The numerous engines of the London Brigade shortly arrived after the outbreak, and with a good supply of water from the East London Water Mains got to work in an admirable manner under the direction of Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent of the brigade, but it was not extinguished until the church and tower were entirely burnt out. Cause is at present unknown. Insured in the Phoenix Fire-office.

**MR. FREDERICK DOUGLASS AND THE HARPER'S FERRY INSURRECTION.**—The Rev. R. L. Carpenter, of Halifax, at which town Frederick Douglass is at present staying, states that the latter was concerned in the recent insurrection in the following way only:—

He is charged by Captain Cook with having abetted the Harper's Ferry insurrection, and then deserting it. As he has informed the American public by a letter, which has appeared in many of their papers, Captain Cook is wholly unknown to him, and his accusation is untrue. Unless Captain Cook was a person who once called on him with Captain Brown, he does not even know who he is. With Captain Brown Mr. Douglass has long been very intimate, and he entirely approved of his plan of helping the slaves to escape to the mountains, and secure their freedom. He was cognisant of the Harper's Ferry plan, but did his utmost to dissuade him from it. In his anxiety to avert what he deemed an impracticable scheme, he went, about a month before the event, to visit Captain Brown at Chambersburgh, about twenty-eight miles from Harper's Ferry. His arguments were, however, unavailing; and his visit would no doubt be taken as an evidence that he was a party to the plan. He is in no way, therefore, mixed up with the insurrection, except in so far that he did not betray his knowledge of it; and he is not in any way chargeable with deserting Captain Brown, since Captain Brown well knew that he was opposed to it.

**FORTNIGHTLY MAIL FOR AUSTRALIA.**—The Peninsular and Oriental Company, who deserve due credit for the increased regularity with which recent voyages out and home have been performed, have now, we understand, taken steps to ascertain the feeling of the colonies upon a proposal which, if acceded to, will, at a small trifling expense, give Australia the important advantage of a fortnightly instead of a monthly communication with the mother-country, as well as with India and China. By either the last packet or the last but one (we are not sure which) the company sent instructions to their agents in Australia to suggest to the several colonial Governments that the five or six steamers which are now engaged on the "through route" between Australia and Suez—a distance of about 9,000 miles—shall run merely between Australia and Point de Galle—a distance of only about 5,000 miles. If this suggestion be approved of, and endorsed by the colonies, we have reason to believe that the company are prepared, in consideration of an addition of 25,000*l.* to the present subsidy, to run steamers between Australia and Point de Galle twice a month, instead of once, as now. At Point de Galle the Australian passengers and mails would be transferred to the boat from Calcutta, the arrival of which at Galle may be calculated upon almost with certainty to within a few hours. The passengers and mails from Calcutta, China, and Australia, would then be brought on to Suez in one vessel.—*Australian Mail*.

### Literature.

*The Life of the Rev. Richard Knill, of St. Petersburg.* By CHARLES M. BIRRELL. With a Review of his Character, by the late Rev. J. A. JAMES. London: Nisbet and Co.

RICHARD KNILL was known to almost every one in the Dissenting world, and to many more, who, during the last quarter of a century, took an interest in evangelical and especially missionary operations. Seen only from a distance, he was not a man to fix himself in the respect and remembrance of beholders. As the venerable John Angell James has said of him, "he had no splendid talents, no brilliant genius, no lofty imagination; . . . he was not even a profound theologian." He was even liable to be greatly misunderstood by those who did not come near enough to the *private Christian* and the *man* in him, to understand his character. His religious enthusiasm was not always sustained by proportionate rational conviction and definite idea: he was not always judicious in public addresses or casual personal remarks: he seemed occasionally to be fond of recounting things relating to himself: he was "a man of tears," even to a weakness for weeping: and the hues of his own sanguine mind were so plentifully imparted by him to the common things of which he spoke, that he sometimes produced a false impression. We ourselves, at one time, seeing him only occasionally and from the outside, misunderstood the man, and perhaps indulged in some distrust of him. We confess this freely, because even our most favourable impressions have been greatly enlarged by the reading of the memoir before us; and because honest and almost affectionate admiration is the feeling stirred within us by this simple record of a good man's life.

Mr. Knill, towards the close of his life, drew up some personal reminiscences, which form the basis of Mr. Birrell's narrative. The deficiencies of this sketch were, however, discovered by the editor to be very numerous; and to extend even to the omission of very interesting passages of Mr. Knill's history: but "a large supply of letters and several volumes of journals" have permitted the successful completion of the story; and Mr. Birrell's book is, as he says, a continuous narration in which all the documents are united, so as to retain, as much as possible, the character of an autobiography. Our readers may like to know what the late Mr. James thought of the manner in which the task has been performed:—he says,—"The biographer has performed his office with judgment and fidelity, and has given us a condensed account of one of the most useful ministers of his age. He has left him to speak for himself and tell his own story; and though we cannot but regret that he did not leave behind more details of the varied scenes through which, in his changeable and eventful life, he passed, yet more than enough will be found for admiration and direction. In this age of diluted biography, conciseness is so rare, that we are content to take a work which is the essence of a man's life instead of a weak solution. It will be found, even by those who knew some of the facts before, a work of deep and intrinsic interest; and it is so correct a likeness, that, had it been possible to conceal the name of its subject, it would, like one of those truthful portraits which are without inscriptions, have been recognised by all who were familiar with the original." In every word of this commendation of the work we heartily agree;—except that we cannot personally speak for the accuracy of the portraiture; though this, also, we confide in, since Mr. Birrell wins us to trust him, both by his manifest sincerity, and by the fact that he was a witness to Mr. Knill's manner of life in St. Petersburg, and had much intercourse with him during his closing years. Mr. James has justly pointed out a great merit of this memoir—its *conciseness*:—for once, we have put down a piece of religious biography, and wished it longer. Mr. Birrell is an example for biographers in this respect. Nor in this only;—while he has bestowed thought and painstaking on his work, he is not anxious to challenge attention to his own painstaking and thought: but retires behind his subject, and leaves the picture to make its own impression. To this we must add, that he seems to us to have been perfectly successful in presenting the significant features of Mr. Knill's character, and the chief points of his career, with a wholeness of representation, and an intelligibility and interest, which must give, we think, to others as to ourselves, a somewhat new and an unexpectedly elevated impression of the man and his work.

It is not our purpose to give an outline of Mr. Knill's life-story. We wish rather to commend it to general perusal, as a simple, touching, purifying little book. Perhaps we may do so by two extracts; one presenting the home, and the other one of the first religious efforts of Richard



Knill; and both casting some light on the structure and peculiarities of the mature man:—

#### MR. KNILL'S HOME.

"In the modern community of this place, the father of the missionary whose life is delineated in the following pages held a somewhat prominent position. He inherited from his ancestors, who had been known for many generations in the parish, a capacity for nearly all kinds of business. His original trade was that of a carpenter, but, by the help of a small patrimony, he gradually relinquished that occupation for pursuits more agreeable to his discursive genius. While he would occasionally plan and work at the construction of a house, he would be found equally at home valuing the timber of an estate, selling a farming stock, making the draught of a lease, or drawing up the will and testament of a dying neighbour. These useful services, united with a tall person, a benevolent countenance, and a goodly wig, procured for him the familiar but respectful title of 'The Counsellor.' He married Mary Tucker, a woman of superior education and excellent judgment, the daughter of a substantial neighbouring farmer, distinguished for kindness to the poor and general hospitality.

"Richard, named after his father, the youngest of their four children, was born at Brauton, on the 14th April, 1787. The only incident of his childhood which has come down to us was one which nearly cost him his life. On his way to school, the boy had to cross a stream spanned by a bridge of two flat stones. On attempting one day to ascertain how far he could push a stick under this structure, he overbalanced himself and fell in. The splash reached the ear of a poor widow, carding wool by her cottage door. On looking up, she spied a child's hat on the surface of the stream, and, darting to the spot, drew the little owner, by his flaxen locks, from under the bridge. Molly Robins was never forgotten by Mr. Knill. 'She could not read,' he would say characteristically, 'but she saved my life: feeble powers, if well employed, will do wonders.'

"Brauton owed little to its religious instructors. Its inhabitants generally lived in moral darkness, though, in addition to the parish church, it had had a community of Nonconformists from the earliest period possible after the Act of Uniformity in 1662. The parents of Richard Knill resembled their neighbours, and were not prepared, at the time when he was committed to their charge, to direct him in the path of life.

"But," says he, in the reminiscences, which shall now be largely quoted, 'God remembered them in their low estate. A young man, named Joseph Evans, the son of a farmer, who had been for some years in Barnstaple, came home and opened a shop. He gave notice to a few of his friends that he should have a religious service at his house on Sunday evenings. It was much ridiculed by the people generally, but my beloved mother, who had known Mr. Evans from a child, attended his meeting. There the Holy Ghost applied the word with such power to her soul that she could not stay away. The Lord Jesus Christ became very precious. She rejoiced with joy unspeakable. My father was highly displeased at this; and I never recollect his speaking unkindly to my mother, except about this change in her religion. But she sought comfort in prayer; and would often take me with her into her chamber, and say, 'Kneel down with me, my dear, and I will pray with you; your father and your brothers will not join me.' I wondered why she wept so, and where she got such remarkable prayers for my father and the family; but I understand it now, and I have good reason to believe that her prayers for them have been answered, and that she has met them all in heaven, except myself, and I trust, through rich, distinguishing grace, she will meet me there also. Blessed be God for a praying mother.'

#### BEGINNING GOD'S WORK.

"After this, his deepened convictions of duty found expression in various efforts after usefulness, one of which he thus describes:—'The North Devon Local Militia was about to be disbanded at Barnstaple. The regiment consisted of one thousand men, who were soon to return to their families in almost every parish of the north division of the county. Mr. Mills, with whom I had become acquainted through the Barnstaple Sunday School, said to me, 'What a noble opportunity there is for distributing religious tracts in all the dark villages around! The regiment will give us a thousand distributors, if we can only get them conveyed to the men.' I said, 'How can it be done?' To which he answered, 'I have not nerve enough to give the tracts to the soldiers; but I will furnish you with the tracts, if you will circulate them.' 'Agreed.' The tracts were obtained, and I set about my work. The men were assembled in the barrack-yard, waiting for the signal to deliver up their arms. I made my way to the Pioneers, who stood at the right, and said, 'Friends, will you take home a beautiful little book to your families?' They joyfully received them. I next came to the band. I took 'Christ the only Refuge from the Wrath to Come,' and offered it to the master. He looked at me, and said, 'I understand that you go about converting people; can you convert me?' I replied, 'It is not in my power to convert people; but if it were, the first person I would convert, sir, should be Serjeant Reynolds.' 'Well,' said he, 'that is plain enough.' 'Yes,' I added, 'and it is sincere too. Now, this tract may convert you, serjeant; it was written by that great man, Mr. Hervey, who wrote 'Meditations among the Tombs.' 'Ah,' said he, 'I have read that book, and I will take your tract and read it too.' This was just what I wanted, for immediately all the musicians took tracts. I proceeded next to the grenadiers, who were all pleased, until I came to one merry-andrew kind of fellow. He took the tract and held it up, swore at it, and asked, 'Are you going to convert me?' I said, 'Don't swear at the tract; you cannot hurt the tract, but swearing will injure your soul.' 'Who are you?' he exclaimed. 'Form a circle round him,' said he to his comrades, 'and I will swear at him.' They did so; he swore fearfully, and I wept. The tears moved the feelings of the other men, and they said, 'Let him go; he means to do us good.' So I distributed my thousand tracts, and left them in the care of Him who said, 'My word shall not return unto me void.' Many years after I had taken leave of these soldiers, I returned from India to my native country, and visited Ilfracombe. There I was invited to preach in the open air, a few miles distant. Preparations were made for my visit; and during the time that I was preaching, I saw a tall, gray-headed man in the crowd,

weeping, and a tall young man, who looked like his son, standing by his side, and weeping also. At the conclusion of the service, they both came up to me, and the father said, 'Do you recollect giving tracts to the local militia at Barnstaple some years ago?' 'Yes,' 'Do you recollect anything particular of that distribution?' 'Yes; I recollect one of the grenadiers swore at me till he made me weep.' 'Stop,' said he; 'oh, sir, I am the man. I never forgave myself for that wicked act. But I hope it has led me to repentance, and that God has forgiven me. And now, let me ask, will you forgive me?' It quite overcame me for the moment, and we parted with a prayer that we might meet in heaven. Is not this encouragement? May we not well say, *one tract may save a soul?*

"The piety, tact, and courage which he thus early exhibited, awakened in the minds of Mr. Knill's friends the idea that he might be destined for the Christian ministry. The Rev. William Rooker, of Tavistock, brother of his excellent pastor, when on a visit to Bideford, asked him whether his desires tended towards that work. To this he replied, that while he scarcely dared to admit the fact, and could see no way of accomplishing such an object, the wish to be wholly consecrated to the publication of the Gospel occupied all his thoughts. The path was soon opened; and he proceeded for classical and theological study to the Western Academy."

Of Mr. Knill's foreign labours our readers may have heard much from his own lips, or in other ways; yet the record in this volume will not weary them. Of his closing labours in England, they must learn from Mr. Birrell; and Mr. James's "Review" will profitably point and urge the lessons of his life. It is generally known that the pages contributed to this book by Mr. James, were the last he ever penned. In writing them he naturally indulged "review" for himself, as well as for Mr. Knill; and he appropriately closed his many useful labours by these words concerning the ministry, and addressed to ministers, which every reader will find full of pathos and holy earnestness.

*The Backwoods' Preacher: An Autobiography of Peter Cartwright.* (A. Hall, Virtue, and Co.)

THIS book has been some time before the English public. Forty thousand copies of it have been sold in America; and of this edition here is the "fifth thousand." Most of our readers will know that it narrates "the birth, fortunes, and general experiences of the oldest American Methodist Travelling Preacher;"—and that it is one of the strangest books ever penned, full of pictures of scenes that only "the Far West" knows; of life that is free, intense, and coarse, in ways wholly unknown to us; of labours unparalleled for energy and a certain sort of endurance, as carried on amongst white people, speaking English, and assumed to be "Christians;" and of a religiousness, that sometimes commands respect by its sincerity and earnestness, and sometimes shocks by its irreverence and wild irrational vehemence. The people who will best like this book are not those who have most religious susceptibility, or most (we write it seriously) "love for souls;" but those who can laugh at its unsurpassed Americanisms, and its racy stories, and can enjoy its unintentional caricatures of religion and of apostolic labours, because they have no delicacy to be repelled or devout feeling to be pained. We are not very prim or puritanical ourselves; but we find a great deal in this book that disgusts us wholly. We can admire nothing in Peter Cartwright's now celebrated saying, on the entrance of General Jackson into a congregation to which he was about to preach:—"Who is General Jackson? if he doesn't take care and get his soul converted, God will damn him as quick as he would a Guinea negro." Peter's chief idea of God seems to be, that he is an almighty avenger, looking-out to "damn quick" all persons who do not "get powerfully converted" by Methodist preachers. He writes weightily, in manner, not in sense, against an *educated* ministry. He glories in a congregation's being "excited immoderately" by his pulpit stories, even when he is compelled to admit that he "cannot say" that he also excited them "religiously." There is no trace of Christian feeling in what he writes about Baptists and Calvinists; whom he appears to regard in much the same sort of way as he does the devil, and longs for and eagerly seizes any opportunity of "giving Calvinism one riddling." Peter seems to have been thoroughly devoted to the Methodist Episcopal Church; and his labours have rather served that Church, (in our judgment of them from his own narrative,) than done much for simple spiritual religion. We cannot see that the effects of such influence as his can do much, even for the semi-barbarians of the Far West, as they were years ago, in the way of giving sanctity to the present life, or high preparation for the life to come. Yet, Peter's own figure in this book, is, as almost every one admits, a ruggedly noble and impressive one. He is a *real* man, though a wild one; and "one of God's honest men," though prejudiced and wilful. *Perhaps* he was raised for the wilderness, and for his time:—*perhaps* so: we cannot say.

*The Day of Small Things.* By the Author of "Mary Powell." London: A. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

THIS story may not be altogether new to some of our readers. A considerable part of it appeared in the *Youth's Magazine*, at the beginning of the present year. The new portions are not added at the beginning or end of the story; neither do they extend or carry forward its incident. They form additional scenes and incidents, introduced here and there, and bring new

characters transiently before us. The matter thus added amounts to about half the volume, and supplies, beyond question, some of its very best passages.

We cannot think that the author does justice to her abilities, or serves her fame, by tales such as this; but she never writes foolishly or wearily; and we feel compelled to blame gently, when we blame at all. The present story has no plot, no continuous incident, no developed character. Yet it is pleasing—sometimes amusing, sometimes affecting. In form, it is the note-book of an invalid lady, Mrs. Cheerlove, who resides in a country town; and who sketches for us her neighbours and acquaintances, with pictures and incidents of their uneventful, yet eventful, daily life. The truth and simplicity of the book are its charm. The "note-book's" pages might be photographs from homes, and of people, that we know. The natural tone of the whole, seldom breaking down into an affected naturalness, is real art, though simple art, and redeems trivialities from insignificance and uninterestingness. The thoughtful good sense and genial piety that pervade the book, and that have dictated a few passages all their own and lying alongside the story, warm and win our sympathy, when we should otherwise read a tale that has no more than this to tell, with something of cold impatience.

The book belongs to the same class as the author's *Ladies of Beaver Hollow* and *Poplar House Academy*, with somewhat more of special suitability to girls in their teens; to whom it may be well commended.

By the way, this volume is issued without the purchaser or reader being informed of previous publication—a thing always objectionable.

#### SHORT NOTICES.

*Jesuitism*: by WILLIAM BREWER. (Ward and Lock.)

This is professedly a review of Montalembert's *L'Avenir Politique de l'Angleterre*, which is interpreted as a religious demonstration, under a political mask,—a plausible manoeuvre, worthy of the "tactics proverbial to Jesuits." It is in reality a general review of Popery. A great deal of reading, and even research, must have been involved in its production: and it displays enough comprehensiveness of mind, culture, and information, to make one wish it had more method and more directness.—*The Camp and the Sanctuary: A Memoir of Thomas Harker, formerly of the 1st Dragoon Guards.* By JAMES EVERETT. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.) An exceedingly interesting and well-written piece of biography: fully worthy to be the companion volume to the author's widely-known "Village Blacksmith." Thomas Harker was a man of what would be called "common-place character;" yet a noteworthy man, disciplined in a strange school, the record of whose "experiences"—truly said by his biographer to be "neither superficial nor evanescent"—and life-incidents, and religious labours, may improve and instruct all open-hearted Christian readers. It is always worth while to commune with and to study "one of God's honest men."—*A Manual for the Use of Friendly Societies.* By CHARLES HARDWICK. (Routledge and Co.) A very important addition to Routledge's *Useful Library*:—a book much wanted, prepared by one of the most competent authorities living. Mr. Hardwick has had large experience, and ten years' literary practice, in dealing with the subject of his volume, both as to its scientific foundations and its practical aspects and bearings. He has written the history, and described the present position, of Friendly Societies, including Odd-fellowship, and other affiliated provident institutions of the working-classes:—he gives us a popular but accurate account of the science of *Vital Statistics*—a most valuable act of service to the general public;—he expounds the Financial Laws necessary to the security and stability of Friendly Societies and similar associations; and offers practical and thoroughly directive suggestions for the equitable arrangement and cure of errors that have been committed by such institutions in the past, and for their future development and expansion. The volume is a guide and authority on all questions relating to the people's mutual assurance societies.—*Punctuality*: by S. J. STANSFIELD. (Thickbroom, Brothers.) A wise-hearted and well-written little book,—which many are grievously in want of, and but very few would find wholly profitless. It teaches, in a pleasant, hearty, earnest sort of way, what Punctuality is, the way to cultivate it and to promote it, where it may be practised, the duty of attending to it, its benefits, and the evils of its neglect. We scarcely knew how much there was in the subject, till we read this excellent exhaustion of it.—*The Good Steward; a Manual for Sunday-School Teachers.* By THULIA S. HENDERSON. (Sunday-School Union.) This Prize Essay—the successful one—deserved a much richer prize than it obtained. Many as are the similar works, this seems to us pre-eminent for two merits,—for the right appreciation of the Sunday-school teacher's proper task in these days; and for a guidance to the young or newly-appointed teacher, which is suggestive, quickening, free-spirited, and not conventional, arbitrary, and formal. Miss Henderson gives a solemn prominence to "the Teacher's Personal Characteristics"; on which, we ourselves believe, depend all the better fruits that such an institution as the Sunday-school (in these times of more extended secular education) can specially develop and mature. Yet she is not indifferent to, but makes much of, "the Teacher's Official Qualifications"; and



dwells strongly and wisely on: *Preparation before School*,—a duty which, so far as our own experience goes, is miserably, shamefully, and guiltily neglected, even in very large schools with large classes, that ought to make the teachers' heads ache with the feeling of their responsibility. We also earnestly commend to attention the chapter on "the Teacher's Relative Duties" to the children, to their parents, and to fellow-labourers. May so good a book find its way to every teacher in the land;—it will surely help to cure evils fast increasing in our great Sunday-school system, and to bring a new blessing on its influences and labours.—*Above Her Station*: the Story of a Young Woman's Life: from the German of MARIA NATHANSON, by Mrs. HERMAN PHILIP. (Edinburgh: Strahan and Co.) A story from real life, naturally told,—its pictures all the more pleasing for being from the common life of a continental people. The moral of the tale is told in its title; and the book may be useful to young women of the middle or working classes (but it is above the latter in price), who have caught the infection of fine clothes, or who may feel stigmatized, not to rise "above their station" by excellence and serviceableness and lovingness, but to seem above their station, and even to purchase that seeming by folly of by sin. But we do not much like it; and are not sure that it would prove healthy reading for a pretty aspiring girl commencing first.—*The Workwoman's Day*, (Religious Tract Society.) A simple story, intended to promote the use and enjoyment of Sunday, as "the workwoman's best and happiest day." It has a voice for, and an appeal to, working women, as to the day of rest.—*India: its Natives and Missions*. By the Rev. GEORGE TREVOR, M.A. (Religious Tract Society.) This is an excellent companion volume to the author's "Historical Sketch of India," also published by the Tract Society. Mr. Trevor's experience on the Madras Establishment, and his thorough culture and knowledge, are perfect qualifications for his task. The chapters on the Aboriginal and Brahmanical religions, on Idolatry, and Mahomedanism, are comprehensive and admirable summaries of the fruits of learned investigation and of personal inquiry; and those on Caste, Private Life, Knowledge, and Education, are full, interesting, and brightly written. The sketch of Missions is good; but inadequate, and therefore unintentionally unjust in some respects.

#### PERIODICALS.

We were last week unable to include in our remarks on the Magazines, a notice of several on our table.—*Macmillan's Magazine*, No. 2,—is decidedly better than the first number,—notwithstanding that it has lost one of its most gifted and excellent contributors, by the death of Dr. George Wilson, of Edinburgh, from whom it would probably have received a class of papers in which science, literature, and religion would have blended their lights, and have instructed and purified, while they delighted, the reader. In the present number, *Tom Brown* comes to us with all the genial manliness and healthy spirit and noble purpose, that have made him by a single effort not only a successful writer, but a personal favourite with the public. All of us who feared that the Oxford story would be less interesting, and less characteristic, than the Rugby story, must now admit that our fears are dissipated, and that we are at present satisfied. "In a Skye Bothy" is a clever picturesque paper by Mr. Alexander Smith, with as much poetry in it, and more originality, than some of his verse. Professor Huxley's "Time and Life," treats the question to which Mr. Darwin has devoted such remarkable ability in his work on "Origin of Species"; and will usefully call attention to the subject, and to the spirit of inquiry which it demands. At present, both the man of science and the theologian must suspend their judgment on Mr. Darwin's hypothesis. It seems to us a mistake to make a new periodical a channel of reply to other periodicals: and we accordingly dismiss the article on "The Quarterly Review and Mr. Tennyson's Maud" without a word; and Mr. Martineau's letter on "The Saturday Review and Mr. Kingsley's Miscellanies" with the regretful word, that it is very verbose and very unnecessary. The "Colloquy of the Round Table" does not mend;—it, of course, replies, and with heavy levity, to the *Saturday Reviewer*; but it is the dreariest effort at humour that we ever witnessed; and only relieved by "King Ale," which is a good song in a light vein. We shall be heartily glad if Mr. M'Taggart and his company make no further appearance in the magazine,—they only irritate the reader, and put him out of conceit with everything in the number. By the way, "Der Tod als Freund" is a true poem, perfectly expressive, and not easily to be forgotten.

The *Bibliotheca Sacra*: No. 64, (Trübner and Co.) is opened by a learned and laborious article on "Comparative Phonology"; and, treating its subject for the first time in our language, (so the writer, Mr. Dwight, says,) aims at the presenting, in a succinct view, the leading results of recent investigation into the various relations of the same radical forms in different languages. Prof. Shedd's article on "The Atonement, a Satisfaction for the Ethical Nature of both God and Man," commences as if its spirit and intention were reactionary; but it is not so:—yet it scarcely adds a suggestion to what has been written often in other and not less accurate terms on the very same point. The articles "The Angel of Jehovah," and "The Oneness of God in Nature and

Revelation," scarcely deserve inclusion in a periodical like this.

The Religious Tract Society have published, in separate volumes, the *Leisure Hour* and *Sunday at Home* for 1859. They each form a handsome volume, illustrated with woodcuts, and contain a great mass of useful and entertaining reading.

The readers of the *Monthly Christian Spectator* will not have failed to notice an address from the proprietor and editor announcing his retirement at the end of this month, from a post which he has filled with great devotion, self-sacrifice, and independence for the last nine years. Apart from the valuable instruction that its pages have, month by month, conveyed, and the high literary excellence attained, it ought to be remembered that the *Monthly Christian Spectator* has stood upon a strictly independent footing. It was backed up by no religious societies, and made no pretence of devoting its profits to charitable objects, or gave for such equivocal objects the remuneration that rightly belongs to literary contributors. It was a bold experiment; though the editor may have suffered by it, he is able, in his parting address, to state that the magazine has not been unsuccessful. Only by such means, we are sure, can the literature of *Nonconformists* become purged of its spurious elements. Whatever be the career of the magazine under new auspices, the *Spectator* has already paved the way to a needful reformation.

We can only add a word on *The Journal of Psychological Medicine*; Edited by Dr. Forbes Winslow:—which is, to us, one of the most instructive and interesting scientific journals of the day. It is not by any means a journal for professional men only; but for all who pursue studies relative to the human mind, and especially the subject, now so growingly significant, of the relations of physiology and psychology.

#### LITERARY GOSSIP.

Messrs. Longman and Co. announce several more new books now in the press. Among them is an autobiography of Mrs. Piozzi, Dr. Samuel Johnson's fair friend, with a collection of her letters. Messrs. J. W. Parker and Co. have in preparation a series of short "Historical Tales," designed to illustrate the chief events in British and Foreign ecclesiastical history. Messrs. Macmillan have in the press "Memorials of Harrow Sandways: Sermons preached in the Chapel of Harrow Schools, by C. J. Vaughan, D.D.," the late head-master. Also a sermon by the Rev. Mr. Maurice, with the title, "War—how to prepare ourselves for it." A new work from the pen of the Rev. Henry Christmas, editor of the *Literary Gazette*, is announced as forthcoming by Messrs. A. and C. Black, Edinburgh, under the title of "The Christmas Week: a Christmas Story." Mr. Newby has wisely decided that it is better, "under existing circumstances," not to publish "Adam Bede, Junior, a Sequel." Mr. Murray announces as forthcoming a translation of Frederic Bastiat's "Harmonies of Political Economy," together with a notice of the life and writings of the author, by Mr. Patrick James Stirling, author of "The Philosophy of Trade."

"Blackwood's Magazine" for December has attained an honour rarely conferred on a monthly periodical—it has reached a second edition. The cause is to be found in its very stirring article on the operations in the Peiho, which report assigns to the pen of Captain Sherard Osborn, the author, it need scarcely be said, of the "Cruise in Japanese Waters."

Advertisements of the *Cornhill Magazine* announce that the first number will be issued on Friday next, the 23rd. The table of contents and the list of contributors are singularly rich in subjects and in distinguished names. Mr. Thackeray, the editor, contributes two papers, one of them the beginning of a new novel, and another novel is begun by Mr. Anthony Trollope. Sir John Burgoyne has a paper on the great question, how to make the best use of our Volunteers. The story of the successful search for the remains of the Franklin expedition is narrated from the journal of an officer of the Fox. The state of the case between the Chinese and the "Outer Barbarians" is summed up by Sir John Bowring; and there are several other interesting articles by writers of high mark.

Lord Brougham is about to issue his *Mathematical Works* in one volume, dedicated to the University of Edinburgh. The tracts or essays are in number eleven.

On the 7th of next month the first number of a new weekly sixpenny paper will appear, entitled the *Army and Navy Gazette*. The editor is Mr. W. H. Russell. This journal is to be devoted to the discussion of questions relating to the military services and national defences, and the diffusion of authentic information upon these subjects.

*Titan*, a monthly periodical of some talent, closes its career with the present monthly number.

Mr. W. Howitt has undertaken to write a continuation of "Cassell's Illustrated History of England," from the accession of George III. to the present time.

Among the more interesting American literary announcements is the "Recollections of Washington," by his adopted son, George Washington Park Custis; with a memoir of the author, by his daughter, and illustrative and explanatory notes by J. B. Loring.

The well-known Protestant minister of Paris, M. Athanase Coquerel the younger, has just republished, in a separate form, from the "*Nouvelle Revue*

*de Théologie*, a paper on the Massacre of St. Bartholomew. Its chief object is to remove the varnish with which M. Cépégué has sought to cover that nefarious transaction.

The *Witness* and *Edinburgh Evening Courier* are both said to be making arrangements for daily publication at a penny. It is reported that another Edinburgh paper, the *Scottish Press*, is to be published three times a week, also at a penny. The Rev. Mr. Buchanan, who has edited the *Ayr Observer* for nearly three years, is to be the editor of the *Courier*, under the new arrangement.

The *Leader* newspaper is about to change its entire form. On and after the 7th of January it will assume more of the tone and character of a magazine, and will be called the *Leader and Saturday Analyst*. It will consist entirely of original articles, analysing the current events in politics, literature, science, and the fine arts.

Signor Albert Mario (husband of the well-known *ci-devant* Miss Jessie White) has published at Milan a pamphlet entitled "Italia e Francia," which is very hard upon Louis Napoleon. The book is said to have been "revised" by Joseph Mazzini.

Among the pamphlets recently published at Paris, one entitled "La Paix de Zurich et le Nouveau Congrès Européen," which is said to come from the pen of a Russian nobleman, M. de Tchitchatchef, is creating some sensation. It advocates an Anglo-Russian alliance for the settlement of the affairs of Italy.

#### Cleanings.

One thousand tons a-month of iron rails will be exported to India next year.

It is supposed that 4,000 mowing machines were engaged in cutting last year's harvest.

The proposal of the Earl of Carlisle to erect a statue to the memory of Oliver Goldsmith in Dublin has met with a hearty response.

Mr. Layard has returned from his Italian tour, and is said to be preparing for the press a pamphlet on the Italian question.

A robin has taken up his abode in the church at Ashburton for some months past, and during divine service it occasionally bursts forth into song.

Fifty-seven ships of the Royal Navy, mounting 2,279 guns, are at present in commission on home stations; and on foreign stations there are 149 ships and 2,935 guns.

Since the alteration in the newspaper stamp-duty, no less than 411 penny publications have been brought into existence in the United Kingdom, of which 372 have already become extinct.—*Cork Constitution*.

Lady Franklin is expected in Paris, and it is the intention of the different scientific sections of the Académie to receive her with the honours usual upon the reception of royalty.

An advertisement in the *Times* states that a gross attempt was recently made in an insolvency case to injure the character of Major-General Havelock; who is now absent from England on special service.

Englishmen, accustomed to consider a single elephant a wonder, will, perhaps, be surprised to hear that, during 1857-58, 1,034 elephants were sent from Rangoon to Calcutta for the army.

A doctor's wife attempted to move him by her tears. "Ah!" said he, "tears are useless. I have analysed them. They contain a little phosphate of lime, some chloride of sodium, and water."

So scarce is coin in Finland that a correspondent of the *Daily News* says that at a fair at Jacobstad, on the Gulf of Bothnia, the tradespeople and peasantry had to employ penny buns, which circulated, as copecs, from man to man during the fair.

The 78th Highlanders, since their arrival in Fort George, are marrying all the girls round about; and one, at least, has discovered to her sorrow that she is but a second wife. Another, on being asked at market what wages she wanted, asked where the querist lived? "Campbellton" was the answer. "I'll go there for nothing," said she, "as I'll soon get a husband in the 78th." So she went—and had her expectations fulfilled.

Banbury Cross is again a fact, and not a mere fiction of the nursery; the inhabitants, according to promise, having testified their loyalty by the erection of a cross, to perpetuate the memory of the marriage of the Princess Royal of England with Frederick William, Prince of Prussia. The new edifice is a tall and graceful production in the Gothic style of architecture, richly adorned with emblazoned shields, foliated capitals, pointed arches, tracery, and boldly cut moulded work. The whole is now nearly completed, from the designs and under the special superintendence of Mr. John Gibbs, a young and rising architect of the city of Oxford. The base of the cross is eighteen feet in diameter, and its total height is fifty-two feet.

LEGISLATION ON LOVE-MAKING.—The following rather singular project has just been presented to the Chamber of Nobles of the Swedish Diet:—"Baron Creutz proposed that from the age of fifteen, young girls should be at liberty to answer of their own accord, yes or no, to any suitor for their hand. M. Montgomery opposed the project, declaring that at the age of fifteen, love, though strong, was short-sighted, and that the age of twenty-five was indispensable to be able to see clearly on so important a question. Baron Alstroemer treated the proposition as folly, and proposed to the Chamber to decide who was in the right, Baron Creutz or the Apostle Paul. The Baron replied that the words of the Apostle applied to paternal authority, which was very severe among the Jews and Romans, and could not now be



invoked, when manners and customs had so much changed. Baron Alstroemer said that if the Chamber were to adopt the project, Mormonism would become general. Baron Creutz replied with some warmth that it was ridiculous to talk of Mormonism; that his project was a serious one, and calculated to have a salutary effect on manners and ideas. The project was referred to a committee.

**FORCE OF PURPOSE.**—The cultivation of this quality is of the greatest importance; resolute determination in the pursuit of worthy objects being the foundation of all true greatness of character. Energy enables a man to force his way through irksome drudgery and dry details, and carries him onward and upward in every station in life. It accomplishes more than genius, with not one-half the disappointment and peril. It is not even eminent talent that is required to ensure success in any pursuit, so much as purpose, not merely the power to achieve, but the will to labour energetically and perseveringly. Hence energy of will may be defined to be the very central power of character in a man—in a word, it is the Man himself. It gives impulse to his every action, and soul to every effort. True hope is based on it—and it is hope that gives the real perfume to life. There is a fine herakleic motto on a broken helmet in Battle Abbey, "L'espoir est ma force," which might be the motto of every man's life. "Woe unto him that is faint-hearted," says the son of Sirach. There is, indeed, no blessing equal to the possession of a stout heart. Even if a man fail in his efforts, it will be a great satisfaction to him to enjoy the consciousness of having done his best. In humble life nothing can be more cheering and beautiful than to see a man combating suffering by patience, triumphing in his integrity, and who, when his feet are bleeding, and his limbs failing him, still walks upon his courage.—"Self-Help," by S. Smiles.

### Obituary.

**THOMAS DE QUINCEY.**—Our obituary last week mentioned the death at Edinburgh of the singularly-gifted author of the "Confessions of an Opium Eater." He had attained a great age,—was, we believe, verging upon eighty; but till very recently he continued his contributions to periodical literature, and was superintending the bringing out of a complete edition of his writings, the greater part of which have now been published. De Quincey was born in Manchester, and it is understood that his description of his earlier life in the "Confessions" is in great measure true. His residence amongst the Westmoreland lakes, and association with Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Wilson, connected him for a time with the north of England; but he finally settled—so far as a person of his extraordinary temperament could settle—in Edinburgh and its neighbourhood. From Edinburgh, however, he would frequently disappear, taking every care to conceal whither he had gone, and it was sometimes only discovered accidentally that he had been living under a feigned name, for no reason that any one could conceive, in out-of-the-way lodgings in London or Paris. His life was devoted to literature, and no man occupies a more distinct place in English letters. The acuteness of his apprehension and the precision of his logic have seldom been surpassed, any more than his clear and nervous style; and there were few among his contemporaries who could vie with his knowledge of ancient and modern literature. The habit which gave him the name of the English Opium-eater has itself made him famous: he has himself recorded that he has drunk in one day as much laudanum as would have killed a whole regiment of dragoons, horses and all; and it is reported that at the tables of his friends a pint of that liquid would be set down for his regular consumption at dinner, and that when by mistake a quart bottle was substituted the increase would only be discovered by his being "slightly elevated." For many years he enjoyed a pension from Government. His death destroys one of the last links between the literature of the present and that of the beginning of the century. In reference to his cruel and ungrateful treatment of Wordsworth and others the *Athenaeum* remarks:—"De Quincey has been censured with just severity for want of fidelity to his friends; but the truth is, he treated them no worse than he used himself. Indorsing a sentiment of Coleridge's, he has remarked in one of his papers, 'Malice is not always of the heart; there is a malice of the understanding and the fancy.' It was his misfortune to exhibit in his writings both forms of malevolence; and he displayed them alike to himself and his old friends indiscriminately, and, we believe, at times, unconsciously. Deleterious seclusion from society, continued indulgence in his *paraphernalia*, the scarcely less hurtful practice of unceasingly speculating on his own emotions, deprived his heart and intellect of their best qualities."

**WASHINGTON IRVING.**—Wherever the English language is spoken the announcement that Washington Irving is no more will create a sensation of deep and sincere regret. A Boston paper gives the following brief notice of his life and works:—"Washington Irving was born on the 3rd of April, 1783, in New York City. His early studies were in view of the law, but a love of literature was even then predominant, and seemed to be engrafted in his nature as its master passion; and before he was twenty-one he began his career as a writer. In 1809 he published the well-known 'History of New York,' by Diedrich Knickerbocker. Mr. Irving did not choose the profession of law, but in 1810 went into mercantile business with his brother; but the house was not

successful, in 1817 it failed. At the time of its failure Mr. Irving was in Europe, where his reputation was such as to gain for him the friendship of Walter Scott. Here he resolved to make a pursuit of literature the object of his life, and as a result the 'Sketch Book' appeared in 1819. It was recognised as the product of taste and genius; and even English criticism, until then always scornful of American books, paid homage to its merits. Other well-known works followed, as in 1822, 'Bracebridge Hall'; in 1824, the 'Tales of a Traveller'; in 1828, the 'Life of Columbus'; in 1829, the 'Conquest of Grenada'; and, in 1831, the 'Alhambra.' Meantime Mr. Irving, in 1829, 1830, and 1831, was Secretary to the American Embassy, and during his residence abroad he had spent much time in Spain and in various parts of Europe. In 1832 he returned to his native country, after an absence of seventeen years; and his return was a triumph—so heartily was he welcomed home by his fellow-countrymen. Mr. Irving continued his literary labours, and the result of a visit made to the Indian tribe was, in 1835, the elegant 'Tour on the Prairies.' Then followed 'Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey,' 'Legends of the Conquest of Spain'; in 1826, 'Astoria'; and in 1837, 'The Adventures of Captain Bonneville.' In 1839 he engaged to supply the 'Knickerbocker Magazine' with a monthly article. In 1842 Mr. Irving was honoured with the appointment of Minister to Spain, and at the end of his official term in 1846 he returned to this country. In 1848 he superintended a revised edition of his works, in 1849 published 'Oliver Goldsmith,' and in 1850 'Mahomet and his Successors,' and then 'Wolfert's Roost.' Irving's heart for several years had been fixed upon a 'Life of Washington,' and the completion of a graceful narrative, which will ever be a monument to his industry and patriotism, proved to be the rounding off of a truly glorious career. Rarely is there a life of so much daily beauty as was that of Washington Irving. While his literary reputation is as imperishable as the language, his worth as a man won him the lasting regards of the wise and the good; and genius and eloquence, wherever the sad intelligence of his decease shall be known, will unite to pay just tributes to the memory of a truly illustrious character, who commanded the veneration of his countrymen." Washington Irving (says the *Athenaeum*) was never married. In early life he was engaged to a lovely girl, who died just as she arrived at the full perfection of her beauty. Sorrowing, but unembittered, he paid her the highest tribute that a man can pay to the memory of a first love. From the time she was taken from him, the only pleasures of his life were those of friendship and literature.

**THE RIGHT HON. H. FITZROY, M.P.**—It is our melancholy duty (says the *Sussex Express* of Monday) to announce the death of the Right Hon. Henry Fitzroy, M.P., which took place on Saturday evening last, a little before six o'clock, at his residence, 3, Sussex-square, Kemp-town, Brighton. The right hon. gentleman had for some time been dangerously ill, being assailed by a combination of fever and ague. His colleague, the Hon. H. Brand, in referring to his absence from a late dinner, stated that Mr. Fitzroy's health had suffered from over-anxious and zealous attention to the duties of the office he occupied at the period of his decease. Mr. Fitzroy sat for many years as M.P. for Lewes. He was a Lord of the Admiralty under Sir R. Peel in 1846. In December, 1852, he became Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, and remained in that position till February, 1855. In March of the same year he was appointed chairman of committees of the House of Commons. Under the present Government he became President of the Board of Works, which office he held up to the time of his decease. As a member of Parliament Mr. Fitzroy will be remembered by several acts relating to eminently practical subjects. The regulation of London cabs and the protection to females from brutal assaults are no mean contributions to our legislation. Of a still more valuable character was the act extending the jurisdiction of the county courts from 20*l.* to 50*l.* These were perfected whilst the hon. member was Under-Secretary for the Home Department.

### BIRTHS.

**CRAWLEY.**—Dec. 15, the wife of Mr. Thomas Crawley, of Wendover, of a son.  
**ANTHONY.**—Dec. 13, at 31, Hill Park Crescent, Plymouth, the wife of the Rev. F. E. Anthony, M.A., of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

**SINCLAIR—SINCLAIR.**—Sept. 3, at the Wesleyan Church, North Melbourne, Mr. P. S. Sinclair, of Melbourne, to Margaret, second daughter of Mr. P. Sinclair, of Collingwood, late of Inverary, Argyshire.  
**SADDINGTON—MENZIES.**—Sept. 23, at Paterson, New South Wales, Robert, eldest son of Mr. S. Saddington, of St. John's-street, London, to Janet, third daughter of the late Mr. James Menzies, formerly of Bristol.  
**COPELAND—STUART.**—Dec. 8, at Pembroke Chapel, Liverpool, by the Rev. C. M. Birrell, Mr. John Copeland, draper, of Kirkcubright, Scotland, to Anna, only daughter of Alex. Stuart, Esq., of Upper Islington, Liverpool.  
**WIDDOP—HAGUE.**—Dec. 12, at the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Ashton-under-Lyne, by the Rev. J. Addyman, Mr. W. Widdop, of Stalybridge, Lancashire, to Priscilla Jane, daughter of Mr. W. Hague, of Mottram, Cheshire.  
**HASLAM—YOUNG.**—Dec. 13, at the Baptist Chapel, Swanwick, by the Rev. T. Lomas, Leicester, Mr. H. Haslam, son of the late Mr. B. Haslam, to Miss E. Young, daughter of Mr. Isaac Young, Padley Hall.  
**WEYNTON—GOSBELL.**—Dec. 13, at Upper Clayton Chapel, by the Rev. Josiah Viney, Alexander, son of the late Captain Alexander Weynton, of the Trinity House, to Keturah, second daughter of the late Ebenezer Gosbell, Esq., of Grove-street, South Hackney.  
**HARROP—HILL.**—Dec. 14, at Upper Brook-street Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. J. H. Hutton, B.A., the Rev. James Harrop, minister of the Hulme Domestic Mission, to Hannah, second daughter of Mr. John Hill, machinist, of that city.

**BRADBURN—GLOSSOP.**—Dec. 15, at the Independent Chapel, Chinley, Mr. Samuel Bradburn, of Upperfield, to Maria, third daughter of the late Rev. Ebenezer Glossop, of Chinley.

**FORDHAM—WHITNALL.**—Dec. 16, at Providence Chapel, Leeds, Kent, by the Rev. Elisha Bailey, Mr. Walter Fordham, Debdon, near Saffron Walden, to Miss Frances Whitnall, of Leeds.

### DEATHS.

**WILLIAMS.**—Sept. 21, at Dunedin, Otago, N.Z., after a short illness, Sarah, the beloved wife of Robert Williams, Esq., and eldest daughter of the late Richard Hazel, Esq., of Ashton, Berks, aged forty-eight.

**GROSER.**—Oct. 17, at Melbourne, Australia, of pulmonary consumption, William Jenkins Groser, fourth and eldest surviving son of the late Rev. W. Groser, of London, in his twenty-eighth year.

**ROBINSON.**—Late, Mr. Frederick Robinson, of Loom Pitts Farm, Woking, (late of Chertsey, Surrey), in his thirty-fourth year. He was a young man of sterling principle and piety.

**DUNCAN.**—Dec. 9, in his sixty-eighth year, at 14, South Bailey, Durham, Mr. William Elliott Duncan, the senior proprietor of the Durham County Advertiser.

**LEGGE.**—Dec. 13, at Fakenham, suddenly, aged fifty-six, the Rev. Wm. Legge, for thirty-three years pastor of the Independent Church in that place.

**WILSON.**—Dec. 14, at his residence in the Park, near Nottingham, in his seventy-eighth year, Mr. Joseph Wilson, senior Alderman of the Corporation of Nottingham.

**HALDANE.**—Dec. 15, at Apsley Place, Bels, George Haldane, of Lincoln's Inn and the Temple, London, Barrister, aged sixty-four.

**DISRAELI.**—Dec. 19, at 73, Gloucester-place, Hyde-park, Sarah, the only daughter of the late Isaac Disraeli, Esq., of Bradenham, Bucks, Author of "Curiosities of Literature."

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

Although the state of the Money Market remains without any change of importance, the demand for accommodation has become less active, a smaller amount of business being reported in Lombard-street, as well as at the Bank of England. This diminution in the general inquiry, however, is probably of a temporary character, attributable to the usual curtailment of operations at this season of the year.

To-day the Funds opened flatly, at the depreciated quotations current at the official close of the market yesterday afternoon, but were steadier towards the close, Consols being 95½ 95½. The New Threes and Reduced are 95½ 95½; Long Annuities, 17½ 17½; Exchequer Bills, 28 to 31 prem.; India Debentures, 1858, 97½; ditto, 1859, 97½; ditto Bonds, 6s. prem.; and ditto New Loan, account, 104½.

During the past week the movements of the precious metals have not been extensive. The imports have been about 384,788*l.* The exports have been about 3,960*l.* shipments to the Continent and through the London Custom House, independently of which large amounts have been forwarded by private hands.

In the Foreign Stock Market business is quiet, and prices are heavy. Turkish 6 per cents. are 76½ 77½; ditto New Loan, 63½ 64½. Danish, 84; Ecuador, 13½. Russian 3 per Cents., 65½; and Dutch 4 per Cents., 100.

A very limited amount of business has been recorded in the Railway Share Market. Eastern Counties have advanced to 58½ 59. London and Brighton to 114½ 114½; and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln to 38½ 39. South-Westerns have declined to 97½. Great Western, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and North-Eastern (Berwick), realised former rates. In the Foreign Market, Lombardo-Venetian have declined to 12½. Bahia and San Francisco are steady at 5 to 5½; and Pernambuco at 12½ 12½. The Colonial Lines are flat. Grand Trunk of Canada have receded to 41½. Great Western of Canada to 13½. East Indian to 102½.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares remain at about former rates. Bank of Egypt, 22½. London Joint Stock, 32½. Oriental Bank, 39½ 39½. Electric Telegraph, 106½; and Red Sea Telegraph, 15½.

It is stated that a degree of animation pervades all branches of business throughout the country rarely witnessed in December. During the last two months—a period of the year when considerable stagnation frequently prevails—the cotton interest has fared extraordinarily well, business having been almost unprecedently active. Considering the remarkable fact that prices had reached a point unknown for more than twenty years past, the slight indications of a reaction now presented may fairly be disregarded. It is remarked, in a recent Manchester circular, as a feature worthy of special notice, that the increased demand for piece goods has run especially upon the more costly fabrics removed in the greatest degree from the raw material—fabrics into which the cost of capital invested in machinery and in the employment of labour enters the most largely. The woollen interest is likewise prosperous. An account from Leeds mentions that the stocks of goods, both in first and second hands, are so small that an intending buyer is unable to do more than "catch a few articles, without assortment." At Huddersfield stocks generally are kept very low by the influx of orders, and the trade of the district is stated to be in a thriving and satisfactory condition. It is observed that the local wool trade is brisk—a very unusual feature on the eve of Christmas. At Rochdale, woollen goods are likewise in active demand, at firm prices; and at Bradford there is no complaint. At Leicester, the demand for hosiery



has slackened, as usual at this period of the year, but the season has been a good one, and the work-people, both in the town and country districts, are well employed. At Nottingham the lace trade is improving, and the hosiery branch is in a healthy state. The Belfast linen business has become more active, at very firm prices; and from Dundee the report is almost equally satisfactory. There is likewise an increase of movement in the Staffordshire iron districts.

"The high repute which Mr. Benson has obtained for the qualities of his manufacture stands second to none."—Morning Advertiser. Benson's Lady's Gold Watch, at 5 to 30 guineas.—"Exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure."—Morning Post. Benson's Gentleman's Gold Watch, at 6 to 50 guineas.—"All that can be desired in finish, taste, and design."—Globe. Benson's Silver Lever Watches, at 4 to 20 guineas.—"Leave nothing to be desired but the money to buy them with."—Standard. Benson's Silver Horizontal Watch, at 2 to 8 guineas.—"A good watch without paying an exorbitant price."—Daily Telegraph. Each watch warranted, and sent free to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, on receipt of a remittance addressed to James W. Benson, at the manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London. Established 1749.

ONE OF THE DISTINGUISHING FEATURES OF THE PRESENT AGE is the increasing diffusion of a love for the fine arts among all classes of the English nation, not only in painting and statuary, but in all branches of ornamentation. There is a constant demand for cheapness, elegance, and good taste. Few manufacturers of the present time have contributed more towards this result than the well-known firm of Messrs. Parkins and Goto, 24 and 25, Oxford-street, London. In walking round their spacious and well-filled showrooms, no one can fail to remark the immense variety of really useful and elegant articles, particularly adapted for presents, whether upon the occasion of a wedding, birthday, or christening. We would direct especial attention to the superior specimens of medieval mounted work, as applied to cases for writing materials, inkstands, blotting-paper books, and to the mountings for Bibles, Prayer-books, &c. The public will be gratified also to observe the great improvement in the manufacture of Morocco and Russia goods, such as desks, despatch-boxes, and those attractive carriage and travelling bags so conveniently fitted. Here are also beautiful specimens of papier maché, pearl, and tortoise-shell goods in the greatest possible variety, and at prices to suit every pocket. One circumstance connected with this firm, and upon which they very justly pride themselves, is the fact that almost every article in their extensive stock is of British manufacture.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—ROUGH SKIN, CRACKED LIPS, CHAPPED HANDS, PIMPLES, AND SORES.—Droary November, always noted in England for its inclemency, is this year less respectful of our appearance and comfort than usual. Skin affections are already as general as we commonly find in January. So sudden and unexpected has been the demand for Holloway's Ointment to soothe these irritating disorders, that it became compulsory to make fresh arrangements in the manufactory to meet the public want. As a cosmetic this ointment is likewise invaluable. Nothing can be more harmless to the most delicate skins, or more effective in its operation. All desiring a clear and blooming complexion should give a fair trial to Holloway's Ointment and Pills.

Mr. J. W. Benson, of 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, has just published a new illustrated pamphlet on watches (free by post for two stamps). It should be read by all who are about buying a watch, as it contains prices and important information as to what watch to buy! where to buy it! and how to use it!

## The Gazette.

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1859.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .... £30,791,305	Government Debt £11,015,100
	Other Securities .. 3,450,000
	Gold Bullion .... 10,816,895
	Silver Bullion .... —
£30,791,305	£30,791,305

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,533,000	Government Securities £10,925,157
Reserve .. 3,143,000	Other Securities .. 19,405,567
Public Deposits .. 3,833,987	Notes .. 10,043,185
Other Deposits .. 13,636,700	Gold & Silver Coin 683,577
Seven Day and other Bills .. 785,630	
£41,057,476	£41,057,476

Dec. 15, 1859. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, December 18, 1859.

#### BANKRUPT.

LATTIMORE, J., Sandridge, near St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, timber merchant, December 30, January 26.  
MASON, J., Pentonville, furniture dealer, December 26, January 30.  
WILLIAMS, J. B., Bristol, wine merchant, January 2 and 31.  
LEAH, T., and H., Liverpool, merchants, December 30, January 20.

Tuesday, December 20, 1859.

#### BANKRUPT.

MURTON, C., Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, watch case maker, December 30, February 1.  
LATCHFORD, J. B., Fleet-street, City, hosier and glover, December 23, January 25.  
BUS, T., Market Harborough, Leicestershire, chemist, January 12, February 9.  
MASON, S., Basford, Nottinghamshire, lace maker, December 30, January 24.  
CANTWRIGHT, J., Nottingham, innkeeper, December 30, January 24.  
PARRY, E., Liverpool, timber dealer, January 5 and 23.

## Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Dec. 19.

The foreign supplies last week were wheat—450 quarters from Denmark. Barley—3,538 quarters from Denmark, 290 quarters Hamburg, 164 quarters Rotterdam. Oats—2,674 quarters from Riga, 3,070 quarters Sweden, 555 quarters Denmark. We had a short quantity of home-grown wheat offering this morning, and picked samples realised 1s per quarter more than on Monday last, but secondary qualities sold slowly and without change in price. For fine old foreign there was a limited demand, and in some cases 1s per quarter advance was paid. Norfolk flour held for 8s per sack, but not much doing. Barley dull sale, though not cheaper. White boiling peas the turn dealer, but beans slow sale. We had a very small arrival of oats, and the trade was firm, and good corn fully 6d per quarter dearer than on Monday last. Linseed and cakes firm.

The weather is very cold and frosty, with easterly wind. It is generally expected that there will not be any attendance at our market on Monday next.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
	s. d.		s. d.
Wheat		Wheat	
Essex and Kent, Red 42 to 46		Dantzic	48 to 50
Ditto White	44 52	Konigsberg, Red	46 52
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	46 52
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	46 52
Scotch	—	Danish and Holstein	44 47
Rye	32 34	East Prussia	42 44
Barley, malting	40 45	Petersburg	42 46
Distilling	28 32	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	64 68	Polish Odessa	42 44
Beans, maragan	34 46	Marianopol	41 48
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	34 36
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	46 50
Peas, White	38 42	Barley, Pomeranian	28 41
Grey	38 40	Konigsberg	—
Maple	38 40	Danish	28 36
Boilers	—	East Prussia	25 27
Tares (English new)	—	Egyptian	24 27
Foreign	—	Odessa	25 27
Oats (English new)	23 26	Beans	—
Flour, town made, per		Horse	36 40
Sack of 280 lbs	42 43	Pigeon	46 42
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	36 38
Baltic	40 46	Peas, White	30 35
Black Sea	40 46	Oats	—
Hampstead	30 31	Dutch	18 25
Canaryseed	53 62	Jahde	18 24
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	16 21
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	19 22
German	—	Swedish	21 24
French	—	Petersburg	20 13
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 100 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 12 1/2 to 13 1/2		New York	23 26
Rape Cakes, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2		Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 25 1/2 to 26 1/2		Carawayseed, per cwt.	30 35

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 7d to 7 1/2d; household loaf, 5d to 6 1/2d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, LONDON, Monday, Dec. 19.

The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 4,364 head. The supply of beasts and calves here to-day was limited. Of sheep, seasonably good, and in prime condition. From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were moderate, yet most breeds came to hand in full average condition. As the attendance of both town and country buyers was limited, the beef trade ruled very inactive at Thursday's decline in the quotations of 4d per lb. The best Scotch sold at 5s per lb. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire amounted to 1,500 shorthorns and crosses; from other parts of England, 500 of various breeds; from Scotland, 150 Scotch and crosses; and from Ireland, 200 oxen and heifers. We were scantily supplied with English sheep. Prime down and half-breds commanded a steady sale at extreme quotations, quite 5d having been realised without difficulty. All other breeds moved off slowly, at late rates. We have to report a slow sale for calves. In prices, however, no change took place, the top quotation being 5s 2d per lb. Prime small porkers moved off steadily—other kinds of pork slowly, at late currencies.

Per Sibs. to sink the Offal.		s. d. s. d.	
Inf. coarse beasts	3 2 to 3 6	Pr. coarse woolled	4 0 to 4 8
Second quality	3 8 4 2	Prime Southdown	5 0 5 4
Prime large oxen	4 4 4 6	Lge. coarse calves	4 2 4 8
Prime Soth. &c.	4 8 5 0	Prime small	4 10 5 2
Coarse inf. sheep	3 4 3 10	Large hogs	3 6 3 10
Second quality	4 0 4 4	Neatam. porkers	4 0 5 0

Lambs 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

Suckling calves, 10s. to 12s. Quarter-oldstore pigs, 2s. to 2s. 6d. each.

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL, Monday, Dec. 19.

The supplies of each kind of meat on offer in these markets to-day are unusually large and of prime quality. Prime beef and mutton moved off steadily, at full prices; otherwise the trade is very inactive on former terms.

Per Sibs by the carcass.		s. d. s. d.	
Inferior beef	2 8 to 2 10	Small pork	4 4 to 4 10
Middling ditto	3 0 3 4	Inf. mutton	3 2 3 6
Prime large do.	3 6 4 0	Middling ditto	3 8 4 2
Do. small do.	3 4 4 6	Prime ditto	4 4 4 6
Large pork	3 6 4 2	Veal	3 8 4 4

Lamb, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Dec. 19.

The arrivals of potatoes coastwise and by land-carriage continue remarkably good. Last week's imports from the continent were about 20 tons. Good and fine samples are very firm in price, but other kinds are a slow inquiry.

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, Dec. 20.

TEA.—There has been more activity in the demand, and prices have tended upwards. Good black leaf Congou realised 1s 5 1/2d to 1s 7 1/2d per lb.

SUGAR.—The market remains firm, previous rates being current for all the better qualities. The transactions, however, have not been extensive. In the refined market a fair amount of business has been done in common descriptions.

COFFEE.—A rather active inquiry has been experienced for most descriptions, and good and fine Plantation Ceylon has slightly advanced in value.

RUM.—Owing to the issue of a Government contract for 100,000 gallons, there has been more inquiry for Leeward Island, the price of which has slightly advanced.

RICE.—There has been a fair inquiry for East Indian qualities, at fully former prices.

SALT.—The market is steady, previous quotations being fully maintained.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Dec. 19.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 5,363 firkins butter, and 4,039 bales bacon; and, from foreign parts, 12,843 casks butter, and 299 bales bacon. The severe weather which set in early last week caused more demand for Irish butter. A fair amount of business was transacted, and for some descriptions an advance of 1s to 2s per cwt. realised. Fine was more freely dealt in, owing to Dutch advancing to 12s to 12 1/2s. In the bacon market we have no change to notice; prices remain steady; but for shipment the manufacturers ask an advance.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Dec. 17.—Asparagus, sea-kale, and French beans now make their appearance. Fine apples and grapes still maintain the prices quoted in last report. Apples and good dessert pears are scarce, and very dear; the latter consist of Glout Moroccan, Beurre Diez, Chaudmont, Winter Nela, Passe Colmar, and Cruesane. Oranges are improving in quality. Good coals are realising from 1s to 1s 6d per lb. Vegetables are for the most part sufficient for the demand. Cabbages, savoys, carrots, parsnips, and leeks, may be obtained in quantity. Broccoli are scarce. Potatoes realise from 4s to 5s per cwt. Mushrooms can still be had. Cucumbers are getting dearer. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Violets, Mignonettes, Chrysanthemums, Heaths, and Roses.

HOPS, Monday, Dec. 19.—Notwithstanding the advanced period of the season, our trade continues active for every description of hops. The scarcity of fine Wealds and Sussex is still felt, and for this sort a further advance has been made. Our currency is very firm. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 40 bales from Hamburg.

SEEDS, Monday, Dec. 19.—The trade for red cloverseed continues firm in value, with fair inquiry, but buyers as yet limit their transactions. White seed remains quiet. Fine new Trefoll fully maintains the advance noted last week. Canaryseed was without change from last Monday.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, Dec. 17.—There is only a moderate inquiry for flax, yet prices are supported. Russian hemp is freely offered at late rates, but the demand for

it is restricted. Manilla parcels are dull. Jute has moved off freely at 5s to 10s per ton more money, and coir goods rule steady.

TALLOW, Monday, Dec. 19.—Our market is firm, and prices are higher than on Monday last. To-day, F.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 53s to 55 3d per cwt. Rough fat, 3s 0 1/2d per lbs.

#### PARTICULARS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Stock	Casks, 18194	Casks, 10977	Casks, 24092	Casks, 21173	Casks, 45338
	00s 0d 50s 3d	53s 0d	10s 6d	50s 3d	50s 3d
Price of Yellow Cattle	to	to	to	to	to
	0s 0d	0s 0d	53s 3d	0s 0d	0s 0d
Delivery last Week	4577	2704	328	2825	1890
Ditto from the 1st of June	60179	59483	48529	46152	33506
Arrived last Week	998	1841	5009	9564	3474
Ditto from the 1st of June	30058	53400	57303	55763	66638
Price of Town Tallow	70s 9d	57s 3d	50s 6d	53s 6d	62s 6d

## Advertisements.

PIESSE and LUBIN'S SWEET SCENTS. —

"The kisses of a thousand flowers,  
Stolen from them while they sleep."

2, NEW BOND-STREET, LONDON.

### DENMAN.

INTRODUCER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN

PORT, SHERRY, &c. Finest importations, 20s. per dozen, BOTTLES INCLUDED, an advantage greatly appreciated by the public and a constantly increasing connection, saving the great annoyance of returning them.

Two Pint Samples for Twenty-four Stamps.

WINE in CASK forwarded free to any Railway Station in England.

#### EXCELSIOR BRANDY.

Pale or Brown, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen.

#### TERMS—CASH.

Country Orders must contain a remittance. Crossed cheques Bank of London. Price-lists forwarded on application.

JAMES L. DENMAN, 65, Fenchurch-street (corner of Railway-place), London.

STARCH! STARCH! STARCH!

The wants of the public are now met in the manufacture of an article every way adapted to their requirements. The PATENT AUSTRALIAN STARCH is pronounced by practical persons to be the only perfect starch made.

A numerous list of Testimonials from the principal dressers, bleachers, dyers, and laundresses in the kingdom, may be had free on application. Sold by Grocers and Oilmen.

Sole Manufacturers—BRIGGS and CO., 20, GREAT PETER-STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

KEEP YOUR PREMISES FREE FROM MICE AND SPARROWS.

BARBER'S POISONED WHEAT kills Mice

and Sparrows on the Spot. In 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. Packets, with directions and testimonials. No risk nor danger in laying this Wheat about. From a single packet hundreds of mice and sparrows are found dead.

Agents: Barclay and Sons, 55, Farringdon-street; W. Ruton and Co., Bow-churchyard; B. Yates and Co., 25, Redgrave, London; and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c., throughout the United Kingdom.

Barber's Poisoned Wheat Works, Ipswich (removed from Eves, Suffolk).

INTERESTING TESTIMONY IN FAVOUR OF

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

An eminent Wesleyan Minister, the Rev. W. H. Evans, is writing the biography of his father, in the "Welsh Wesleyan Magazine" for December, 1859, says:—"He had been very painfully affected by an asthmatic complaint and a troublesome cough; but by the use of Dr. Locock's Wafers these were removed, so that he enjoyed ease in his latter days, and was entirely free from the cough which so generally troubles old ministers."—See the "Welsh Wesleyan Magazine" for December, 1859, p. 402.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS give instant relief, and a rapid cure of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs.

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all Druggists.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILE, and INDIGESTION CURED WITHOUT MERCURY.

There are only TWO MEDICINES KNOWN which really act upon the Liver; one is Mercury in the form of Blue Pill or Calomel; the other is Dandelion. But if the Public knew the thousands of people whose constitutions have been broken down by Mercury, Calomel, or Blue Pill, they would be persuaded to take no other Aperient than

DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE LIVER PILLS.

which act gently and very effectually upon the liver, liberate bile, disperse wind, and strengthen the whole frame. They are prepared from the Prescription of a Physician of seventy years standing, and are not like a Quack Medicine by unskilful men. There is no fear of cold as with all other Bile Pills. They are the best remedy for bile, indigestion, and torpid liver, wind, costiveness, piles, sickness, fainting, distension of the stomach, furred tongue, unpleasant taste of mouth, noises and giddings in the head, fluttering of the heart, and nervous debility.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., for Dr. King, at 10, Hungerford-street, London.

Agents—Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Butler, 4, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Hannay, Oxford-street; and all Medicine Vendors.

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

FROUD'S COMPOUND HEPATIC PILLS.

An effectual remedy for preventing and removing those distressing diseases to which the STOMACH and LIVER are liable: the symptoms of which are known by the general term of BILIOUS COMPLAINTS; when the patient suffers pain in the head, giddiness, drowsiness, dimness of sight, acidity, and pain in the stomach, redness of urine, pains in the back, jaundice, or yellowness of the eyes and skin, &c. also loss of appetite, bitterness, and unpleasant taste in the mouth, flatulency, or wind, heartburn, restlessness in the night, a sense of sinking in the stomach, languor, depression of the spirits, &c. The pills are gentle and pleasant in their operation, require no confinement or alteration of diet, and may be taken with perfect safety by persons from childhood to old age.

The high estimation in which FROUD'S COMPOUND HEPATIC PILLS are held by the public, added to the numerous testimonials the Proprietor is continually receiving of their superior efficacy, justifies him in stating that persons afflicted with Bilious Complaints, and Disorders of the Stomach and Liver, will find in them that relief which they have hitherto sought in vain from other sources.

Prepared only by JAMES FROUD, Chemist, Dorchester.

Price 1s. 1/2d.

Observe the words "James Froud, Dorchester," on the Government Stamp round each Box.



**CARDS—FIRST-CLASS ONLY—WEDDING, VISITING, and BUSINESS.**—A Copper-plate engraved (any style) and 50 cards (any description), 3s. Post free for stamps.  
Whiteman and Bass, 236, High Holborn.

**CLOGGY BLACK INK.**  
WHY USE IT?  
FRANK BAILEY, Twenty Years Practical Ink Manufacturer, can warrant his IMPROVED FILTERED WRITING FLUID to flow freely, never to thicken, and will turn intensely black. Sold by Stationers and Chemists.  
DEPOT: 10, CURSOR-STREET, CHANCERY-LANE, LONDON.

**ATTIRE for the SEASON.**—LAWRENCE HYAM has to announce his preparations for the Autumn and Winter. Gentlemen will now find his stock of Garments for immediate wear complete in every department. The productions of the various manufacturers exceed, in variety of design and material, all those of former years.

**LAWRENCE HYAM'S OVERCOATS,** of the latest fashion, comprising the INVERNESS CAPE, the ALBERT, the CLARENDON, the SAC, &c., are made from the most suitable materials, and in the strongest manner. 21s., 30s., 42s., 50s.

**LAWRENCE HYAM'S Walking, Dress, and Surfcoat Coats,**—sound in material and make, exact in fit, and fashionably designed and finished. Surfcoat and Dress Coats, 25s. to 60s. Walking Coats, from 14s. to 35s.

**LAWRENCE HYAM'S Vests in Cloth, Silk, Satin, Tweeds, &c.,** either for ordinary wear or dress purposes, finished in design and material, varying in price from 4s. 6d. to 21s.

**LAWRENCE HYAM'S Trousers,** celebrated for their true and comfortable fit, made of the strongest and newest fabrics.—Price, 10s. 6d., 12s., 14s. 6d., 17s., 21s.

**IN the BESPOKE DEPARTMENT, LAWRENCE HYAM** employs the most skilful Cutters, under his immediate superintendence, and carefully examines every garment previously to its being sent home. The TROUSERS, at 17s., made to measure, are cut upon such principles as to ensure true and elegant fit—whether the wearer be walking, riding, or sitting. Gentlemen may select from a stock of cloths of all descriptions, amounting to 10,000; and the extraordinary variety cannot fail to meet the taste of the most fastidious.

**LAWRENCE HYAM'S JUVENILE ATTIRE** has secured for him the largest connexion among Parents and Guardians; and having now been established above Twenty years, he can safely refer to his great and continued success, as an indication of the upright manner in which his large business is conducted.  
CITY ESTABLISHMENT, 36, GRACECHURCH-STREET;  
WEST-END ESTABLISHMENT,  
180 and 190, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

**THE GENTLEMAN'S SUIT FOR WALKING, LOUNGING, SHOOTING, OR PROFESSIONAL WEAR.**

**CLARK'S CAPE SUITS,** made in soft neutral-coloured Angoras and Scotch Tweeds, at 50s., 60s., and 70s.  
To be worn with the suit, the CAPE WRAPPER, made in a variety of new materials adapted for the season, at 25s., 30s., 35s., and 42s. SHOWERPROOF WRAPPERS, 21s.  
COTSWOLD ANGOLA TROUSERS for morning wear, from 16s.; the Guinea Black Dress Trousers and Half-guinea Vests; Clerical Suits in black or mixed cloths, 31s.; a VARIETY of MATERIALS for CLERICAL TROUSERS, from 16s. to 21s.

PARENTS and GUARDIANS are informed that youth are supplied with clothes adapted for the present and approaching season in the best materials and style, at a FIXED MODERATE PRICE.

The HARROW or ETON SUITS, from 38s.; the ALFRED WRAPPER, 21s.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS in Waterproof Tweed, 60s.; do. in superfine cloth, 41s. to 71s.

Every description of dress ready for immediate use at W. CLARK'S, TAILOR and OUTFITTER, 132, REGENT-STREET, corner of Leicester-street, London.

**CLOSED UPPERS.**—Price List (free by post) on application to M. H. DEED, West Central Leather and Shoe Warehouse, 41 and 43, High-street, St. Giles's, London, W.C.

**BERDOE'S WINTER CAPES and OVERCOATS.**—The extensive sale of these first-class garments is their best recommendation. They effectually exclude rain, yet freely admit air. A large stock for selection.  
WALTER BERDOE, 96, NEW BOND-STREET; AND 69, CORNHILL (North Side).

**FLOOR CLOTHS,** WELL SEASONED,  
From 1s. 6d. per square yard, to be had at  
WELLS'S,  
CARPET AND GENERAL FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,  
43, BLACKMAN-STREET, DOROUGH.  
(One Door from Trinity-street.)

Patterns sent free on application by letter, and parcels £2 in value sent carriage paid to any part of England.

**BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT. NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER** in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

**MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY, SURGEON-DENTIST, 9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.**  
A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER, in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of motion is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.  
The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the month, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.  
Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.  
9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON;  
14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and  
10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

**HAIR DESTROYER** for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

**BALDNESS PREVENTED.**—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

**HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!**  
GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

**THE HAIR.**—The best means to adorn it is to use Churcher's Toilet Cream, which imparts fragrance, softness, and beauty to it, and is most economical. Price 1s. 1s. 6d., and 6s. The best Hair Dye is Batchelor's Instantaneous Colombian, in the New York Original Packets: price 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s. Sold by Hair-dressers, and by R. Hovenden, Great Marlborough-street (three doors east of the Pantheon), W.; and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, London, E.C.

**GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL COLOUR.**—Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, and Rheumatism, cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use, and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 15s.; Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 20s. GREY HAIR and BALDNESS PREVENTED by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT PREVENTIVE BRUSH, price 4s. and 5s.—Office: 32, Basinghall-street, London, where may be had gratis, or post free for four stamps, the Illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and the Remedy." Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

**GOUT and RHEUMATISM.**—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

**FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.**  
Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.  
This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

**PRICHARD'S AROMATIC STEEL PILLS,** an acknowledged Specific for Nervous and General Debility.—Of all the medicines wherewith the Materia Medica abounds, none is so extensively useful and possessed of so many valuable properties as steel. The effects of this metal, when combined with proper auxiliaries, are truly wonderful, diffusing its invigorating powers to the whole habit, communicating a restorative action to every portion of the system, and being absorbed by the blood, and forming one of its constituents by intimate union, and circulating through its vessels, no part of the body can escape its beneficial influence.

Prepared by W. Prichard, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross. In boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Sent free by post. To be had through all medicine vendors.

**KEATING'S PALE NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL,** perfectly pure, nearly tasteless, and free from adulteration of any kind, having been analysed, reported on, and recommended by Professors Taylor and Thomson of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, who, in the words of the late Dr. Pereira, say, that "The finest oil is that most devoid of colour, odour, and flavour"—characters this will be found to possess in a high degree.  
Half-pints, 1s. 6d.; Pints, 2s. 6d.; Quarts, 4s. 6d.; and Five-pint Bottles, 10s. 6d.—Imperial measure.  
79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

**KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.**—Statistics show that 50,000 persons annually fall victims to Pulmonary Disorders, including Consumption, Diseases of the Chest, and the Respiratory Organs. These diseases—so reproducible to the English climate—may not always be traceable to constitutional or hereditary causes, but more frequently arise from neglecting the necessary remedies on the first symptoms of Cough, or Sore Throat. Prevention is at all times better than cure; be, therefore, prepared during the wet and wintry season with a supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, which possess the virtue of averting, as well as of curing, a Cough or Cold; they are good alike for the Young or the Aged; they soothe the Bronchial Irritation; and, for improving the voice, the Preacher, Statesman, Singer, and Actor, have long patronised them.

**IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL TO THE EFFICACY OF KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES IN RELIEVING PULMONARY AFFECTIONS.**

"Sir,—The very excellent properties of your Lozenges induce me to trouble you with another testimonial on their behalf. All I can say is, that I have been more or less Consumptive for upwards of three years, and have tried a great number of lozenges to abate the cough, but from none I have found such relief as from yours; even one of them will check the most violent attack. They are invaluable, and I strongly recommend them to persons suffering from a Cough or Cold on the Chest. Pray make any use of this if you please, if worth your while."  
"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,"  
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